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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON FUTURE OF SALT II

PM101011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "United States on a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Washington is now vigorously discussing the question of what to do with the SALT II treaty which, as is common knowledge, was not ratified by the United States but the basic provisions of which are actually respected by the sides on a reciprocal basis. These discussions are unambiguously aimed at eliminating those restrictions imposed by the treaty that no longer please the United States because they can hamper the fulfillment of its military programs. The only point at issue is what method of scrapping the treaty would be less painful to the United States from the point of view of world public reaction: whether the commitments assumed by the USA under the treaty should be abrogated openly and in full or whether this should be done incrementally, step by step.

It is demonstrated again that real politics are not propaganda statements, but the totality of concrete actions and the direction in which they are pursued in practice. However hard certain figures are trying to hide the goals of their political course behind rhetoric, the time comes sooner or later when the totality of practical actions exposes what is actually taking place.

The U.S. Administration has made quite a few efforts to mislead world public about the true goals of its military policy, to put up a sort of enticing advertising board in the hope, apparently, that it would prevent people from seeing what Washington is busy with in reality. There was talk that they also were for the abolition of nuclear weapons and that they were prepared to respect agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments. Washington even had to agree to begin new talks, the goals of which, by accord between the sides, were the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth. It should be said that there were those in the West who at first were duped by that maneuver.

Doubts about the true intentions of the U.S. Administration were revived when its officials began to disclose how Washington viewed transition "to a safer world." It turned out that they proposed to strengthen stability through a massive buildup of all types of existing armaments and through the militarization of space.

The picture is becoming perfectly clear now that it has become known that the U.S. leadership is pondering the problem of what to do: whether to state openly that the United States was getting a free hand for the uncontrollable nuclear arms race or to shed de facto, by bits and pieces, its commitments under the SALT II accord. This is a direct manifestation of the present administration's course of subverting and wrecking everything positive achieved in the field of security by the joint efforts of the USSR and the United States during the 1970's.

They began by blocking the ratification of the SALT II accord and then refused to retain in force its protocol, which envisioned additional and very important restrictions on strategic armaments. Subsequently, they outrightly circumvented the treaty by deploying medium-range nuclear missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Europe.

Discussions on the question of what to do with the SALT II accord that are taking place in Washington today are quite symptomatic. The administration is itself destroying the false front it has built to camouflage its politics.

What basic conclusions offer themselves in this connection? First, those who intend to shed the existing restrictions on strategic offensive armaments did not and could not have set out to reduce them. This very goal is organically alien to politicians who consider it the epitome of their activity to build as many missiles and bombers in as short a time as possible. The last false argument with which the concept of the so-called strategic defence was artificially propped up is collapsing. It is becoming even clearer that it is a plan of preparations for aggression and the development of a potential for a crippling strike in the hope of impunity, an attempt to tip strategic parity in Washington's favor and to achieve military superiority through the militarization of space. Washington is teaching a graphic lesson to those who have been nurturing illusions about the true purpose of the "star wars" program: The last thing, the last, that worries the White House is the process of arms limitation and reduction. Any denial of this fact is a gross deception.

Second, who will believe after this that the United States seriously wants the abolition of nuclear weapons? Washington's stand on the SALT II accord shows that the administration is refraining from publicly expounding such concepts as the possibility of victory in nuclear war, either "limited" or global, but has not at all renounced them. It is these concepts that are fundamental to U.S. military strategy and to the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces. It also explains the refusal of the U.S. side to assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union did.

The U.S. side's assurances that it is prepared to seek a mutually acceptable accord at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons are worth but little. The U.S. delegation at the negotiating table acts as a lobbyist trying to convince Congress and the U.S. allies of the need to develop attack space weapons and build up every type of nuclear armament. One is entitled to ask what the United States is going to seek agreement upon in Geneva if even the existing ceilings on nuclear armaments are becoming too low for it. It is also becoming perfectly clear why the very idea of imposing a moratorium on space and nuclear armaments is being rejected out of hand. The moratorium is a practical step towards lessening the level of nuclear confrontation while Washington is unambiguously sending out a very different signal: no halts, let alone reversals, in the arms buildup.

Third, the true motivation behind the U.S. stubborn and flat refusal to reach agreement on the termination of nuclear weapons tests is also coming to light. This measure would raise an effective barrier to the development of new, even more destructive types of nuclear munitions and to the perpetuation of the existing nuclear armaments. In other words, a test ban would eventually lead to the natural demise of nuclear weapons.

To all appearances, it is precisely this that Washington would most of all dislike allowing to happen. The Pentagon needs testing to perfect nuclear weapons and build up their arsenals. The 150 kiloton threshhold established under the 1974 treaty is no longer sufficient and Washington avoids ratifying it. They do not say so openly, naturally, but instead exercise themselves in inventing all sorts of far-fetched and utterly false propoals, like the exchange of observers who would only record, and therefore legalize, nuclear explosions.

Fourth, the U.S. much publicized "concern" for tighter verification of agreements is only rhetoric. There are virtually no talks or international forums at which the United States would not hold back an advance towards accords under the pretext of the need for "stricter verification," and Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm supply practical examples of this fact.

Given Washington's present approach to the agreements it concluded, there will soon be nothing to verify. This is fresh proof that verification American style is merely a means to avoid concluding new disarmament agreements and to subvert the existing ones. It is a deceitful and cynical stand.

Fifth, discussing how to ultimately avoid compliance with the SALT II treaty, Washington convincingly demonstrates why the administration keeps slanderously accusing others of not complying with international agreements. The absolute absurdity of these allegations has been demonstrated more than once with facts, but the threadbare story is being run over and over again. This is needed to distract attention from Washington's numerous and gross violations of treaties and agreements signed by it and eventually to prepare the ground for their complete emaciation.

The present-day U.S. Administration is the only U.S. Government in quite a number of years that deliberately refuses to seek with the Soviet Union mutually acceptable accords in the field of security. Now it is about to go even farther in pursuit of its dangerous militarist line. It raises its hand on the very foundations of international stability and is getting ready to wreck the SALT II treaty, which has up until now served as a threshold containing the escalation of rivalry in strategic armaments.

The U.S. leadership is treading on a dangerous path. It should be clear to it that if the U.S. Administration steps over that threshold, it will incur grave responsibility for all the consequences of this step.

REAGAN'S UPCOMING DECISION ON SALT II VIEWED

LD082323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] UPI reports from Washington that President Reagan is not having a rest this weekend because he is busy deciding what to do with the SALT II treaty provisions. Here is Viktor Levin at the microphone:

As has been reported from the U.S. capital, President Reagan will make a statement on the U.S. attitude toward the strategic arms limitation treaty signed in 1979 and known as SALT II. As you know, comrades, this treaty has not been ratified because of the U.S. side; however, the sides have agreed to observe limitations on deployment of strategic arms set by the treaty.

While these arms were within the limits defined by the treaty, Washington did not raise the question about the rejection of the obligations. However, when the arms buildup reached the set limit, the Pentagon openly wanted to throw the treaty aside. Judging by reports from the U.S. capital, the President is inclined to support the demands of the military department, which he has been doing for his entire time in the White House. However, a majority of congressmen have spoken against it, and Washington could not ignore the negative reaction in Western Europe. The idea was then born to enlist the support of NATO partners at the session of the North Atlantic Council held this week. Results of this session have proved to be far from what the White House and Pentagon counted on. They have added to Reagan's worries, having forced him to rack his brain over an agonizing problem.

You see, the ministers have resolutely spoken in favor of observation of SALT II treaty provisions and, furthermore, they departed once more from the obligations to support the Reagan program of space militarization.

Now Washington is analyzing the results of the Council session. It is being noted that Dumas, minister of foreign affairs of France, arrived in the Portuguese town of Estoril where the session was taking place with a clear order from Paris not to sign documents if they mentioned the Reagan project. Washington is therefore drawing the conclusion that France has caused a lot of damage to this issue. But France has also previously more than once muddled U.S. cards. In the question on the attitude toward the SALT II treaty, Washington has also met with opposition from Britain and the FRG, who as a rule have recently been agreeing with him unconditionally. British Foreign Secretary Howe on the eve of the session said that the SALT II treaty has to be observed and FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher stressed that this treaty is a real factor of stability.

There is no doubt that the U.S. capital is not satisfied with the allies. It is bad enough that they did not help, but they also strengthen the position of those who warn against rejection of the SALT II treaty. As literally all of them were against this rejection, one has to make a good move in a bad game and act as if nothing terrible has happened. However, the essence of the problem remains: to reject the SALT II treaty or not? If Washington listened to the voice of common sense, there would be no doubt about the answer to the question, but President Reagan, as UPI says, continues to think.

WESTERN MEDIA APPEAL TO U.S. TO OBSERVE SALT II

LD072343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH has appealed to U.S. President Reagan to renounce his intention to cast aside the SALT II treaty. The newspaper believes that if the United States announces that it will not observe the accords stipulated in the treaty, a fatal blow will be dealt to the Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons. Viktor Levin comments:

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is one of those organs of the press which generally give unconditional support to American policy, which makes its firm no to the U.S. Administration's plans not to adhere to the SALT II treaty conditions all the more noteworthy. Virtually every newspaper and many politicians in West Europe are now opposed to these plans. The West German WESTPHALISCHE RUNDSCHAU, the French MATIN and the Italian TEMPO have written about the need to observe the treaty, and the same has been said aloud without any diplomatic beating about the bush by the foreign ministers of Great Britain, the FRG, and other NATO countries. It should be noted that in the United States itself, demands for adherence to the SALT II provisions are becoming ever louder. Even the Senate -- where, comrades, as you obviously know, the Republicans, that is, representatives of Reagan's party, have a majority -- yesterday evening adopted a resolution calling for adherence to the SALT II treaty. In the telegram from Washington it is noted that this resolution is not binding, but the fact remains that 90 out of 100 senators voted for it.

What do these facts show? Above all, the concern and alarm of broad sections of the public caused by the present American Administration's adventuristic policy. In West Europe and in the United States itself, sober-minded people realize that Washington's policy leads to further exacerbation of an already tense international situation. It is here that the undercurrent of opposition to plans for deploying space strike forces and open demands not to destroy that which is still preserved, above all the SALT II treaty, originates.

Experience has shown that the U.S. Administration is not much inclined to pay attention to its partners' opinions. The Big Seven meetings, as the conferences of the leaders of the seven principal capitalist states are called, have frequently shown that Washington demands unconditional obedience from its partners, though it itself is completely unwilling to compromise. It remains to be seen how Washington will behave on this occasion.

U.S. CLAIM OF USSR VIOLATING ABM TREATY REBUFFED

PM081852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Volumn": "Decoy"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has made its latest hopeless attempt to justify in the public's eyes Washington's program for the creation of offensive space weapons. The foreign policy department has disseminated "information" concerning the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is the demagogic designation given to the sinister plans for the militarization of space. The latest State Department concoction has been mixed according to the standard recipe: inventions about a "Soviet threat," fabrications about "American laggardness," and juggling with facts regarding "treaty violations" on the part of the USSR.

"...For more than 2 decades the Soviet Union has been purusuing the most diverse efforts in the sphere of strategic defense...The USSR possesses the world's only deployed ABM system...If retaliatory measures are not taken," the document's authors say menancingly, "then the improvement in the Soviet defense potential will undermine the effectiveness of American deterrent means..."

To the uninitiated this "information" is fully capable of creating the impression that it is Moscow and not Washington that is eager for "star wars," but in reality the situation is precisely the reverse, and the State Department's spurious, slanderous "arguments" are nothing more than an unseemly device designed to pacify public opinion. The accusations leveled at the Soviet Union as a decoy are completely groundless. For instance, it is sufficient to recall that the 1972 treaty permits each of the parties to it to have a limited ABM system within the confines of a single region (the capital or an ICBM base).

What the said treaty does actually prohibit is the deployment of an ABM system over a country's entire territory, as well as the deployment of ABM system components in space. Yet this is precisely the goal of the U.S. program for the creation of a new class of weapons -- strike space means. No verbal subterfuge can conceal the main factor: This dangerous scheme is leading to the subversion of the 1972 treaty and to an uncontrolled arms race along all salients.

The Soviet Union has advocated and is advocating a halt to the arms race. The abandonment of adventurist schemes for the militarization of space and of preparations for the creation of strike space means represents the direct path to the achievement of this goal.

U.S. FAILS TO CONVINCE NATO COUNCIL TO BACK SDI

LD071843 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes: Official Washington is again, for the umpteenth time, displeased: It has failed at the NATO Council session at the level of foreign ministers in Estoril (Portugal) to get approval from its allies for the American "star wars" programme, to reach understanding on some general statement in support of "research" to create strike space weapons, which is under way in the USA.

This has been the coveted goal of the United States Administration for a long time, with a considerable effort made in this direction.

It is apt to recall the events of several recent weeks: Early May: A summit meeting of the seven major Western nations in Bonn. The U.S. President is personally masterminding the members of the "Club of Seven" in the spirit necessary for Washington. Yet, no unanimity on the question of militarisation of outer space was reached. Moreover, the French president categorically declined the proposal to participate in that venture that is so dangerous to the cause of peace.

Then no results expected by Washington were achieved at the session of the Assembly of the Western European Union in Paris, at the series of spring meetings in Brussels of the NATO leading military bodies -- the Military Committee, the "Eurogroup", the Military Planning Committee, despite all persuasion and "clarifications" by the American representatives. Most West European partners in NATO are not in a hurry to become accomplices of the United States in spreading the arms race to outer space, in assuming grave responsibility to humankind.

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, indulged in wishful thinking in Washington a few days ago when claiming at the hearing sponsored in Congress by the Republican Research Committee that there was allegedly "great understanding and accord" in Europe on the question of the "Strategic Defence Initiative". Yet this claim has not been confirmed at the NATO Council session in Estoril. France, Greece, Denmark and Norway have declared against the "star wars".

The Pentagon chief declares that the allies of the United States are impressed by the American plans. They may be impressed but not the way Caspar Weinberger would like it. In real fact, the European governments are allergic to the U.S. "star wars", the French NOUVELLE OBSERVATEUR weekly quite aptly said.

Most far-sighted circles in the West European countries understand what can be the result of Washington's new venture. Far from leading to disarmament, contrary to the claims of advocates of the "star wars" plan, they will, on the contrary, contribute towards superarmament. If strike space weapons were deployed, military spendings would further increase. New weapons systems would be added to the existing ones, the world would approach a situation of a lack of confidence, destabilisation and growth of the danger of war.

Washington's "assurances" that only "harmless research" is being carried out now cannot mislead sober-minded West Europeans. It cannot be determined at what point the program will pass over from the research stage to that of implementation. That is precisely why the start of any work is in itself a new stage in the arms race and a source of danger.

It is also realised in Western Europe that one of the aims of the Washington plans is to make use of the achievements of the most advanced West European research centers, to organize a "braindrain" to the USA, while the West Europeans will be assigned the role of subcontractors.

All this explains why most of the West Europeans are allergic to the "star wars". That is precisely why Washington again suffered a setback at the NATO Council session in Estoril.

WESTERN MEDIA CITED ON NATO COUNCIL DIFFERENCES

LD072046 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 7 TASS -- The meeting of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers of the 16 member states of the North Atlantic alliance ended today at Estoril, a suburb of the Portuguese capital.

For two days the participants in the meeting were discussing the Reagan programme of "star wars" which the Washington administration is trying to impose on its allies. The problems of East-West relations in the light of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, as well as questions of the further build up of the military potential of the North Atlantic bloc.

According to the Portguese television, the U.S. plans of the militarisation of space have become the source of contention. The entire course of the meeting and its final documents expressed profound differences on this matter between Washington and its West European allies. According to the Western press, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, despite a strong pressure he had brought on his partners, failed to get their support for the programme of "star wars", so that it is not even mentioned in the final communique. The Portguese newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS stresses that French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas has been instructed by Paris not to sign the documents if they mention the Washington plan of the militarisation of space.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST expresses the opinion that the United States, confronted by opposition of the allies gave up its hopes of getting the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to endorse research of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

There were profound differences between the United States and its West European partners in NATO agout the plans debated in the White House to give up the observance of the SALT-2 treaty that had been concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States but had not been ratified by the U.S. Congress to this day. According to the Belgian news agency BELGA "these plans dangerous for the future" were opposed, specifically, by the Belgian, Dutch, British, French and West German participants in the meeting. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST also notes that the West European foreign ministers had been unanimous in stressing to Shultz that they want the United States to continue to abide by provisions of the SALT-2 treaty.

At the same time the final communique contains usual anti-Soviet rhetoric, efforts at intimidation with the "Soviet menace", traditional for NATO meetings. In this way the leaders of the bloc try to justify the continuation of the course at arms build up. The documents adopted confirm that the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles will be continued in Western Europe, that the arsenals of other armaments will be built up. Reiterating the West's obstructionist stand assumed at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, the Stockholm Conference, the participants in the meeting passed in silence the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries.

MENTION OF SDI OMITTED IN NATO COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE

LD081520 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] There has been a 2-day session of the NATO Ministerial Council at the level of foreign ministers in Estoril, a suburb of the Portuguese capital. In their final communique, writes our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin, the participants in this meeting again used standard phrases about an alleged Soviet threat.

This false idea is used as an argument to justify the NATO line for a further arms race.

The NATO foreign ministers confirmed that more American first-strike nuclear missiles will be installed in Western Europe and the arsenals of other weapons will also keep increasing. The communique also shows that the United States and its allies don't intend to change their unconstructive obstructions stance at the talks in Geneva and Vienna and at the Stockholm Conference.

One may say that the NATO Council session passed fully in keeping with the traditions of the Atlantic alliance and that the leaders of this aggressive bloc can be satisfied with the results. However, it's indicative that comments in the Western media concentrate not on what is said in the communique, but on what the communique reports by omission. Commentators underline that this release does not even mention the Reagan "star wars" plan, although Washington hoped very much to get support from its junior NATO partners. Just a few days ago the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claimed that there was greater understanding and accord on the issue in Europe. Well, an understanding does exist but it's quite different from what the U.S. Administration counts on.

It's quite apparent that there is an ever growing realization in Western Europe of the danger of the American program to extend the arms race to outer space. There is a mounting alarm over the dire consequences of this program. Hence the rather justified unwillingness of the West Eruopean countries to become accomplices to this militaristic adventure by Washington, which is aimed at further aggravating tension and at raising the threat of nuclear war several times over. It is also apparent that the "star wars" plans can only undermine the opportunity for accords on a stop to the nuclear arms race and on reducing them.

News media note that the U.S. allies objected to the current Washington plans to renounce the observation of the SALT II treaty, signed between the USSR and the United States, a treaty the U.S. Congress has failed to ratify so far. This failure, a number of West European foreign ministers have pointed out, may have very grave consequences.

Thus the commentators are well justified in making the conclusion that this NATO Ministerial Council session was another display of the highly serious differences between the United States and its allies.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA'S MOZGOVOY ON GENEVA ISSUES

PM071009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy "International Review:" "Security in Jeopardy"]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on nuclear and space armaments began in Geneva last week. What did the sides bring with them to the negotiating table?

The other day the Soviet Union confirmed its proposal on the immediate establishment of a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons. It involves halting for the duration of the talks all activity on the creation of space strike complexes and freezing existing nuclear missile arsenals. "The establishment of a moratorium," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "is seen by us as a first step that can serve to strengthen mutual trust and aid the transition to the path of radical reductions of nuclear weapons."

As a good start, our country has unilaterally suspended the deployment of its medium-range weapons in Europe until November. The USSR's pledge not to be the first to put any type of antisatellite weapon in space also remains in force.

Under the existing approximate balance of force, a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons would not give anyone advantages and would be entirely in line with the principle of equality and identical security. It would enable the USSR and the United States to submit at the Geneva talks, over a finite period of time, concrete proposals on all the questions under discussion, including the levels up to which they are prepared to reduce strategic offensive weapons, with the prohibition of space strike systems, of course.

The news from Washington is quite different. The U.S. Senate has rejected Senator Gary Hart's amendment envisaging removing from the Pentagon budget funds for the production of 21 MX first-strike ICBM's in the next fiscal year. The Senate immediately approved by 74 votes to 9 a further 3 tests of the ASAT antisatellite complex. The first test is set for July. The "antisatellite" will destroy a target in space. The U.S. military department makes no secret of the purpose for which it needs the weapon. The Pentagon plans to obtain the weapon for the destruction of Soviet satellites in order to "blind" the other side and weaken Soviet countermeasures in the event of the unleashing of a nuclear war by the United States. The U.S. military expert (T. Keras) admits that "the creation of ASAT would be pointless for the United States unless it was planning a first nuclear strike."

The legislators on Capitol Hill have lavished $163 million on the U.S. armed Forces to organize the production of qualitatively new ammunition -- binary shells filled with nerve gas. In Washington these shells, NEWSWEEK magazine writes, "are regarded as the most promising type of weapon in the chemical warfare arsenal." The intention is to send the "innovation" to Western Europe.

Recently, the U.S. organization to implement President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) announced that during the flight by space shuttle "Discovery," which is planned to take off on 17 June, the laser weapon created for the "star wars" program will be tested. A special reflector installed on board the "Discovery" will reflect a powerful laser beam sent out from the Maui Air Force Base in Hawaii and retarget it at a "hypothetical enemy missile." The planned experiment confirms once again the fact that SDI has long since passed from the stage of scientific research and development to the stage of the practical testing of strike "star weapons." It is a gross violation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty of Unlimited Duration on Limiting ABM Systems, signed in May 1972. Paragraph 1 of Article V of the document says: "Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." But the United States, contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty, is developing and testing antimissile space weapons.

What is the reason for Washington's neglect of its own pledges? The United States is not in the least concerned about "humane defense," contrary to what the White House propagandists keep insisting. In fact, its intention is to destroy the existing strategic military balance and obtain one-sided military advantages for the United States. Not for nothing is the Pentagon now elaborating a new doctrine combining the nuclear sword with the antimissile shield. "The plan is," THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, "to combine the forces and operations of the Air Force Strategic Air Command, the Navy's submarines equipped with ballistic missiles, and submarines and surface ships armed with cruise missiles with the new integrated space command and North American Air Defense Command (NORAD)." The aim of this venture is clearly to acquire the potential to deliver a first nuclear strike with impunity.

But these plans are built on sand. Remember the recent past. In the mid-forties the United States flatly refused to ban nuclear weapons when they first appeared. Washington intended to secure world hegemony by brandishing the atomic club and what was the result? For the first time in the state's history the territory of the United States was faced with the threat of a crushing retaliatory strike. It will be the same if Reagan's "star wars" program is implemented, but the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict will be considerably greater. In other words, by embarking on the implementation of the SDI, the U.S. Administration is jeopardizing not only the security of the USSR and its allies, but the security of the whole world, including that of the U.S. people.

It is worth noting that Washington is continuing to build up strategic offensive systems as well as getting the "star wars" program under way. According to Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, U.S. expenditure on nuclear weapons has nearly trebled since 1980! Some U.S. Government representatives propose to cross the restrictive Rubicon established by the SALT II treaty on strategic armaments. How? A few days ago the nuclear submarine Alabama, the sixth submarine with 24 Trident missiles on board, joined the U.S. Navy. The seventh, the Alaska, will go on performance trials in September. The United States will then have exceeded the treaty's limit on ballistic missiles. In order not to violate the provisions of the SALT II treaty, the United States has to dismantle the launch silos on one of the submarines armed with Poseidon missiles, but, to all appearances, the Pentagon does not want to do this. The U.S. military department is looking for a loophole. For example, it has devised an "intermediate option," whereby a submarine carrying Poseidons is withdrawn from the fleet but its launch installations are kept safe and sound. This, however, is still a violation of the agreement.

The Soviet Union keeps on suggesting to the United States that they should not play hide and seek and should not deceive one another. The threat of thermonuclear war confronting mankind is too great, which is why security problems cannot be treated irresponsibly. During the first round of the Geneva dialogue the U.S. Administration did not display willingness to reach accords on the basis of the declared aims of the talks.

Yes, the United States has placed big obstacles in the way of disarmament, but they can be surmounted. As M.S. Gorbachev said, "this vicious circle of confrontation -- arms race -- confrontation can and must be broken." There is simply no alternative for human civilization. Our optimism is not unfounded: It is based on the might of the Soviet state and on the will of the international general public who support the USSR's constructive course. In the United States itself there are influential circles, among the ruling class as well, who know how utterly futile is the insane race to nowhere imposed by the military industrial complex.

At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union will continue as before to seek honest and just solutions strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security. Our country awaits reciprocal action.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON GENEVA TALKS POSSIBILITIES

LD091613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] It seems to me that the second round of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States is taking place in an atmosphere less optimistic than that which existed when the talks began.

The reason for this lies on the surface, in fact, the reality being that the only tangible result of the work by the Soviet and U.S. diplomats has in essence been the reaffirmation of the profoundly opposing stance and approach of the sides. This result is not unexpected, since it became clear fairly quickly that for the Americans, the well-known January accord with the USSR on the subject and aims of the talks -- the impermissibility of the militarization of space and the ending of the arms race on earth -- only existed to be forgotten literally the next day. The United States is clinging to its so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and stating that the current U.S. Administration will not give up these dangerous plans for "star wars" on any conditions.

Many questions arise, primarily the question of the prospects for the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks. In the light of the fairly dismal results of the first round of the Geneva talks, one has to say that in general the first round extinguished many hopes. Moreover, one has to judge the prospects of these talks not only from the work and actions of the diplomats, but from the actions of the politicians as well. Let us be frank: If the U.S. line continues to be oriented toward militarization of space, then the horizon in Geneva is hardly likely to clear.

The militarization of space might lead to the floodgates being thrown open for an arms race on every front. Naturally, the USSR will respond to the U.S. actions, if these are continued. This would be our own response, by no means necessarily copying the U.S. policy, and as far as our defensive capabilities are concerned we can of course increase them. It would seem that the 4 decades that have passed since the war have shown convincingly that the USSR has the opportunities at its disposal to find a fitting response to U.S. challenges and is capable of preventing the upsetting of the military-strategic parity.

But there is another prospect: to adhere strictly to the well-known January Soviet-U.S. accord on the subject and aims of the talks and to progress consistently toward bringing our positions closer toward the drafting of practical measures for a substantial reduction in the level of military confrontation. It is precisely such a prospect that the USSR supports. If this prospect is realized, then this would be in accordance with not only the interests of the United States and the USSR, it would be a gain for all peoples, a gain for peace.

Under these conditions, international relations would, of course, prove to be substantially improved, and the opportunity would open up for broad peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems in the resolution of many global problems of concern to mankind.

FALIN: TECHNOLOGY RULES U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICY

PM100929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Protecting the Golden Skies"]

[Text] How often do people look back and exclaim: But it all might have been different! Might have been. But the past can never be brought back, particularly in politics. One person's blunder, dirty trick, or whim can sometimes mean trouble for everyone.

Is it so long since Washington was extolling the atom bomb as the "end of wars" while secretly working on ways to use it as "the most conventional weapon" for "altering the course of history and civilization"? It worked so well that war dangers acquired a qualitatively new dimension and life on earth became dependent on chance.

Some time ago the R. Reagan administration stopped denying the significance of arms control. If it is to be believed, arms reduction can only be a compulsory act, not by any means a voluntary one; it will come, if it comes, only through the buildup and modernization of military arsenals, and the demilitarization of earth will come about through the militarization of space, of all things. The latest technology is meant to be stronger than present and future weapons and more powerful than the laws of social development and human will. Only by fighting fire with fire, the President and his advisers claim, will it be possible to curb man's "instinct to fight."

The policy of constantly refining certain systems and types of weapons, and the strategy and tactics for using them on the pretext of "peacemaking" and rendering other armaments "harmless," is much more serious than may appear at a cursory glance. Ancient "philosophers with a mathematical bias" tried to show that "numbers rule the world." The sequence of figures in a bank account also plays the paramount role for the U.S. neoconservatives when assessing the debit and credit sides of a particular decision and of a particular military expedition or terrorist act. For example, in the early seventies the United States saw peaceful coexistence as the optimal choice of policy and embarked on a number of important accords with the USSR on military and other matters, although this can be explained, from the present standpoint, not by beliefs, not by principles, and not in moral terms, but by a short-term power shortage; It was too costly at that stage to pursue an aggressive course and the alternatives looked unreliable. An interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT I) was concluded with the USSR. ABM deployment appeared too expensive and ineffective in terms of end results. There was nothing left but to sign the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

But then there was the lure of technology: If one mobilizes enough resources, involves the allies, and stops paying homage to past accords with the USSR, one can try to be the first to create antimissile strike systems in order to destroy the enemy on his own territory. It will be a preemptive-action ABM, for when the missiles are being launched no U.S. computer would be able to calculate what the targets are and what continent they are aimed at. The missiles would be destroyed as they are launched, just to be on the safe side.

We won't go into detail. Whether or not the promises to lock up the sky are feasible is not vital to an understanding of the general attitude. One thing is critically important, though: the emergence of a purely "technological" or "technocratic" approach to the problem of security, with technology and its life span having the final say. A new weapon is created and the old policy is thrown on the garbage heap. O.K., so agree on a new one. Let us then assume a new one is agreed on. Science and design do not stand still, however; in 5-10 years' time something new takes shape and interstate relations and systems of defense and alliances are back in the melting pot. And so it goes on until excessive tension causes the safety fuse to burn out.

"Numbers rule the world." Colonel G. Hess, one of the heads of the "star wars" program, says that it now costs $1,400-1,500 to carry a payload of 1 pound into space by space shuttle, and to make the space-based ABM system devised by the United States affordable this figure must be reduced to $150-200. The colonel would be happy if by the mid-nineties expenditure could be reduced to $300-400 per pound and come close to $200 after the year 2000. If the "economy" targets and efficiency indicators are attained, the ABM Treaty will be broken off on the pretext of a "change in the strategic situation." If they are not attained, they will play the part of "loyal partners" and from time to time criticize others for "nonobservance" of the spirit and letter of the accords.

By what right, in fact, does the United States regard the planet and near-earth space as a field for militarist experiments? The oceans and space are the common property of all the peoples. Who does what there cannot be a matter of indifference to the peoples. They are not just passive observers sitting in the waiting room waiting for who knows what. No international legal decision has sanctioned the militarization of space. There also exists a whole series of treaties, conventions, and UN General Assembly resolutions, adopted in 1967, 1977, and the eighties, which call for the prevention of an arms race in space, the deployment of weapons of any kind there, and the banning of the use of force in space or from space against earth. The USSR respects these documents, which are sanctified by the authority of the vast majority of UN members, and is prepared to observe them scrupulously. The United States thinks that the law does not apply to them and the interests of the international community are nothing to Washington.

Strictly speaking, the United States and the Soviet Union have no right even to discuss options for the use of outer space for ABM purposes as long as the 1972 treaty remains in force. This treaty specifically bans the development and testing of space-based systems or components, and also bans giving installations not belonging to the stationary ABM systems deployed within Soviet and U.S. territory stipulated in the treaty, capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory. These bans cannot be bypassed without violating the basic purpose and objectives of the ABM Treaty. Even discussing the potential for the utilization of space in the interests of ABM defense would mean being unfaithful to treaty commitments.

It was quite natural for the decisions on strategic offensive arms limitation and on the limitation of ABM systems to be adopted at the same time. The inner link between them is indissoluble. Anyone who undermines the ABM Treaty is also digging a pit beneath the cause of strategic offensive arms limitation and reduction. It would be quite logical for limitations on ABM systems to become stricter as the regulations governing offensive systems are rightened up. Given the attainment of some kind of bottom limit, not to say the removal of nuclear missile systems from states' armories, it would be possible and necessary to raise the question of a complete and universal ban on ABM defense, of closing ABM defense as an area of military activity. An entire class of weapons would thus be eliminated and the temptation to develop specific technology which could easily be transformed, in certain circumstances, from a means of countering targets in space to a weapon for use against targets on earth, would disappear of its own accord.

I could go further and draw this conclusion from the Soviet Union's readiness for deep cuts and radical solutions in the nuclear sphere: If in order to prevent the militarization of space, it was necessary, regardless of the state of talks on strategic offensive arms, to move immediately to a ban on all types of ABM systems and the elimination of all launch installations developed for ABM purposes, all humanity's task of preventing the militarization of space would justify such a step. At the same time, I see no constructive sense in ideas of curtailing strategic missiles and medium-range missiles while at the same time deploying ABM systems, and with space-based elements at that. In proposals of this kind, which are intended to be declined, one can perceive the desire to take weapons into outer space at all costs, and here the word "defense" is used as a cover for ventures which are far from defensive.

In short, any objective student of the problem will reach the same conclusion now as in 1972: Anyone who wants arms control and the limitation and reduction of strategic systems in terms of both quantity and quality cannot seek to extend ABM defense and turn it into a global undertaking. The two things are mutually exclusive, regardless of the potentialities of military hardware.

Today, as in the early seventies when the foundations of detente were laid, it is clear to every unbiased person that armaments endowed with the talent to make wars impossible do not exist and never will. No amount of eulogies of force on the part of Washington will remove the obvious truth: In our day more than ever before, the best defense is to threaten nobody, and that depends on people and their world outlook and actions.

A.S. Pushkin wrote these lines -- "And, not allowing the dark of night to touch the golden skies..." This poetic image has acquired special meaning now. The dark must not be allowed into space. Militarism must not be permitted to conceal the dawn, to steal the golden skies from the peoples, and to rob them both of their peaceful sky and their hopes for the triumph of common sense.

SCIENTISTS WARN AGAINST SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD071927 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- A profound concern over the build up of nuclear arsenals in the world has been expressed by Soviet and American scientists, participants in a "round table" conference held here today. It was held in the framework of a bilateral symposium of specialists in the sphere of energetics held on the initiative of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Soviet and U.S. scientists emphasized special danger that the further spread of nuclear weapons presents in the present complex international situation. Professor Harold Feiveson of Princeton University said there exists a real danger that the six nuclear powers might be joined in the near future by Pakistan, Israel, the Republic of South Africa, several other states having technological potentialities for the achieving that purpose. The increase of the number of nuclear powers should not be allowed for this will heighten many-fold the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict. Industrialized countries not having mass destruction weapons must show political will and refuse their development. This is precisely how Sweden has acted. Its example should be followed, Feiveson noted.

The conclusion of the treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests could prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, said Professor Sergey Kapitsa (USSR). This important Soviet peace initiative has been approved by the overwhelming majority of delegations of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. It is deplorable that our call has not been supported by the U.S. authorities, the Soviet scientist said.

The participants in the debate at the "round table" conference pointed to a close tie between radical political solutions and scientific and technological problems now being resolved by atomic power engineering.

PAMPHLET MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI CONFERENCE

LD072324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 June (TASS) -- "The socialist states consider that however complex and tense the situation in the world is, there are real opportunities for overcoming this dangerous stage in international relations and returning to the policy of detente." This is said in the pamphlet "Security and Cooperation for Europe," prepared for publication by the Moscow Znaniye Publishing House. It is devoted to the 10th anniversary of the European conference in Helsinki.

"Positive changes on the European Continent were achieved above all because the positions of socialism and the influence of the coordinated policy of the socialist states are strongest here," the booklet points out. The past decade has been filled with the struggle of two courses -- that of the USSR and other socialist countries, supported by all peace-loving forces, and the militarist course of the United States and its NATO allies, which is encountering growing condemnation and opposition everywhere.

"The initiatives of the socialist states, put forward since the conference, have most often not found a positive response from its Western participants," the booklet notes. "On the contrary, a noisy campaign permeated with anti-communism was unfolded by them against the decisions taken at the conference. The opponents of detente, united by their furious hatred of socialism and the cause of peace and progress, strove to prevent progress along the path mapped out in Helsinki."

"Looking back at the years that have passed since the European conference," the pamphlet says, "it has to be stressed that the USSR has consistently and conscientiously fulfilled the provisions and accords agreed at Helsinki and embodied in the Final Act.

"Despite the not inconsiderable difficulties, the Madrid meeting ended with a positive result and the Stockholm Conference began. Important multilateral actions within the framework of the all-European process either took place or are being prepared. Political contacts and businesslike cooperation between states of East and West continue to develop."

Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments began in March 1985 in Geneva on the initiative of the USSR. The USSR decided to take part in them, being guided by a feeling of high responsibility for the cause of peace on earth, both to its own people and to other peoples. The goodwill gesture that was made by the Soviet Union in April 1985, the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspending of other countermeasures in Europe, serves the interests of strengthening the security of the Soviet people and of the other peoples of the world, of ending the arms race, and of preventing an arms race in space. This peace-loving, constructive step by the USSR met with widespread approval in many of the world's countries.

"The CPSU and the Soviet state, together with the fraternal countries of socialism and all peace-loving forces on our planet, firmly defend man's sacred right to life and seek the establishment of a firm peace and international security," the pamphlet stresses.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD091741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Jun 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Kim Gerasimov and Viktor Levin, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentators, introduced by Nikolay Agayants]

Socialist Community Relations

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades: Recognizing the high level of its responsibility for the fate of peace on our planet, the Soviet Union is resolutely and tirelessly implementing a course to prevent nuclear war and is seeking a key transition in international relations from confrontation to detente, to the creation of a reliable worldwide system of law and order and security for all peoples. This policy, which meets the hopes and aspirations of mankind, is being implemented by our state in close cooperation with the fraternal countries of the socialist community. The meetings and talks that took place in Moscow this week during the visit of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council are yet another important step toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic and in strengthening the unity and cohesion of our whole community.

[Levin] For the CPSU and for our state, strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist states has always been and remains a priority line in foreign policy activity. The need to develop further relations with the fraternal countries was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March and April Plenums and we have good cause to state that during the time that has passed since these plenums, a whole range of extremely important steps has been taken -- steps aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion, at strengthening the community of the socialist states. In this connection, naturally, one has to note in the first place the fact that, as you know, comrades, a protocol extending the period of operation of the Warsaw Pact was signed in Warsaw, and this protocol has already come into force. A very important conference of secretaries of central committees of the fraternal parties on economic issues has taken place at which issues concerning the coordination of actions on implementing the conclusions and decisions of the economic summit conference that took place a year ago were discussed. In addition, bilateral meetings have taken place. You remember that Comrade Husak, leader of Czechoslovakia, recently visited the Soviet Union; before his visit, at the beginning of May, Comrade Honecker, first secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was here; and bilateral meetings are also taking place in the capitals of the other fraternal socialist states. So that this line toward strengthening the unity and toward coordinating policy in the present complicated international situation is being reflected in many actions by all the fraternal socialist states.

[Agayants] Indeed, it is perfectly obvious today that in the present world, given the factors that are characteristic of it -- complicated conditions of economic development and growth, with sharp changes in the situation and fierce competition -- it is perfectly obvious that a clear view forward and confidence in the future are of extraordinarily great importance. It is precisely that view forward and that confidence that is given to the fraternal countries of socialism by economic integration and cooperation, by their cooperation on bilateral and multilateral foundations within the CEMA framework. It is also obvious that advancement to a higher stage of economic integration will also mean a new quality of cooperation between the socialist states in all other spheres of their activity.

The objective process of social development dictates to all members of the community that they deepen the international socialist division of labor and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the peoples moving along the path of socialism. Judging by the reports reaching us in the editorial offices these days from the capitals of the fraternal community countries, the peoples of our countries, engaged in peaceful, creative labor, are making every effort to successfully fulfill this year's difficult and responsible tasks within the national economy, to deepen the processes of integration. Under the conditions of the past few years -- and it has to be admitted that these have been extremely difficult conditions -- the economy of our states has not only overcome difficulties brought about by a sharp change in the overall situation on world markets and the intensifying aggressiveness of imperialism, but it is continuing to develop successfully in an upward direction.

[Levin] Yes, and here, no doubt, one should once again mention the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries which took place a year ago in Moscow. This conference worked out a united strategic course and determined the main directions of our interaction over a long-term period. It confirmed the common nature of views and assessments; most important of all it expressed the collective will to go on strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist parties and states.

[Gerasimov] Socialist integration has today become an inalienable feature of our community, a powerful, stable factor in its all-round progress. In promoting the drawing closer together of the na tional economies, it confirms yet again that this is of advantage not to any one country or group of countries, say, but to all states that are members of CEMA.

[Levin] A very important feature of CEMA activity consists in the fact that it is advantageous to everyone and to every country. A combination of such interests is a powerful stimulus to further development.

[Agayants] Well that's obvious. You see, a coordinated economic strategy shortens the road to the heights of scientific and technical progress for countries; it helps put the economy more quickly on to the path of intensive development, and makes it easier for each country to solve its own concrete problems. The states of our community are united by efforts for joint creative actions. They are guided by a striving to build together, to make better use of the available resources, to go together toward the aim which has been set.

[Gerasimov] Yes, that's quite true. One of the latest graphic demonstrations of this was the Soviet-Bulgarian Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation to the Year 2000, signed by Comrades Gorbachev and Zhivkov in Moscow.

[Agayants] It should be emphasized that such relations of equality, comradely mutual assistance and mutually advantageous cooperation between sovereign socialist states have given rise to new forms of interstate production organization, a new type of international division of labor, a joining together of the ideological and political, the economic, scientific, and technical potentials of our countries; they increase the strength of real socialism, they enable it to develop dynamically, to resist successfully the aggressive policies of imperialism, and in the most active way to influence the course of world events.

[Levin] I would add that this beneficial influence has an effect today on the most varied aspects of contemporary life, including, of course, international relations, where our states are filled with determination to defend peace, to save the world from a nuclear disaster, and for this purpose to conduct jointly coordinated policies.

[Agayants] In our age it is precisely socialism that stands as the most conistent defender of the interests of the peace and detente, the interest of every people and of all mankind. The policies of our community embody the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence and cooperation on the basis of equal rights. I would remind you that in socialist countries there are no classes or groups that have an interest in aggressive foreign policies, in the arms race, in the political and economic enslavement of other peoples, or in imposing an alien will on them. The clear, distinct, principled foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist states expresses the interests of the most broad masses of people. Socialist societies do not need violence or wars or the exploitation of the peoples of other countries. Proof of this can be found in the set of new constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

NATO Meeting, SALT II

[Gerasimov] At this point I would like to draw attention to the following: The world is presently experiencing difficult times; the arms race is continuing and has reached unprecedented, really dizzy proportions. Moreover, now, as is well known, the threat of militarization of space looms over us, which of course would inevitably lead to a sharp increase in the danger of a totally destructive nuclear conflict. The increased tension in the world demands immediate and effective measures to reduce the missile and nuclear threat, and the return of international relations to a course of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. For our part, I should stress, such steps have been taken and are still being taken. And what about the West? What about Washington and its Atlantic allies?

[Levin] This week a meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers took place, where they discussed matters of cooperation in the bloc. It must be said that in the final communique issued at the end of their work, everything is presented in a very, I would say, rosy way. They talk about unity of views among the NATO states, about how they are all together striving toward peace, and they emphasize Western Europe's and Canada's adherence to the position the United States is adopting at the negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva on space and nuclear weapons. The communique, I repeat, is composed in very optimistic expressions. However, the information that emerged from Estoril in the course of this meeting's work shows that there are very fundamental differences of opinion between the United States on the one hand and its partners in NATO on the other. Even before the beginning of this meeting it was said that the main questions which would be discussed there would be: Firstly, the attitudes of the U.S. West European NATO partners toward the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which envisages plans to create strike weapons in space; and their attitude toward the U.S. intention to discard the treaty on limiting strategic weapons with the Soviet Union, signed in 1979, the SALT II treaty. As you will recall, comrades, this treaty, because of the U.S. position, was not ratified, but both sides agreed to observe the agreements worked out in this treaty. And this principle continues to operate up to the present time. In the near future, in August, the United States intends to carry out sea trails of yet another submarine, whose acceptance into service will mean exceeding the limit set by the SALT II treaty for submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Now the U.S. Administration is dealing with the question of what to do: to disregard the limit set by the SALT II treaty, or to bring the number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles into line with the provisions of the treaty, that is, not to exceed the limit of 1,200 units? On this matter, judging by reports published in Washington, there is a difference of opinion between, as they say, the conservatives and more, so to speak, liberal-minded representatives of the administration.

However, if one is to believe reports in Washington newspapers, the conservatives have plainly been gaining the upper hand of late. These conservatives have proceeded on the basis that there is allegedly no need to take account of the treaty's provisions. In order to appear to justify their stand, they have in this respect been referring to the fact that according to them the Soviet Union has been violating the provisions of the treaty, although the Soviet Union has repeatedly proven convincingly that all the reproaches against us for violations of the treaty are without any foundations whatsoever. This is a purely propaganda move. The real problem is what to do about the treaty? Reagan was expected to state his administration's final position on 1 June, but this did not occur. Now it is supposed that he will speak tomorrow -- 10 June -- and will say how indeed the United States will behave.

In Western Europe, however, the attitude toward the U.S. position and to this entire debate, so to speak, in the United States has been absolutely uniform. It was mainfested before the council session of foreign ministers and also at the session. Literally all the foreign ministers represented at the session, except for U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, advocated that the United States observe the provisions of the treaty. Speakers at the session spoke of the fact that it is necessary to see that the treaty is observed by everyone, but since it is only the United States that is raising the issue of casting the treaty aside, it is clear that they were addressing themselves to the Washington administration. Even Carrington, NATO secretary general, who on account of his office is expected to support Washington's militarist ambitions, said that in the event of a renunciation of the SALT II treaty by the United States the chances for success at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear armaments would be in practice very considerably undermined. However, the final communique on the NATO session at Estoril does not contain a word about this matter. Nor, in precisely the same way, does it contain literally a single word about the attitude of West European states to the plans to create U.S. space strike weapons, although the United States has been endeavoring to get their agreement for a long time. Evidently on this issue, too, the anxiety and the fears of the West European states are so energetically being manifested that the United States has not managed to overcome resistance to its militarist plans.

[Agayants] This is without doubt a thoroughly noteworthy phenomenon and it cannot be ignored.

U.S. 'Undermining' ABM Treaty

At this point I should like to note the following. The United States is now striving by hook or by crook to undermine and dismantle the Treaty on Limiting Antimissile Defense Systems, which was concluded in Moscow in May 1972. The military and political significance of this Soviet-U.S. treaty is very great. It is one of the foundations on which mutual relations between the sides are built. By signing it the Soviet Union and the United States recognized that in the nuclear age, only mutual restraint in the field of ABM systems will provide the opportunity to advance along the path of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments -- that is, to restrain the strategic armaments race as a whole. If the treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting ABM systems loses its validity for any reasons, the foundation for basing and holding talks on limiting nuclear armaments between the sides will disappear. To all intents and purposes, this would mean the failure of talks and an uncontrolled armaments race for decades.

[Levin] Washington is, of course, aware of all this. The U.S. side is well aware, of course, also of the stabilizing role of the ABM Treaty.

Moreover, representatives of the U.S. Administration miss no opportunity to speak of the need to strengthen the terms of the treaty. In actual fact, however, the United States for a long time now has been maliciously undermining the Treaty on Limiting ABM Systems.

I would say that altogether the present U.S. Administration is behaving as though international law does not apply to it. We have been speaking here about the fact that there has been open talk in the United States about the intention to disregard the treaty on limiting strategic armaments, and we have also been speaking of the fact that the Americans are also saying forthrightly that they will, they say, develop their offensive space-based armaments, and, if this infringes the ABM Treaty, too bad for the treaty. Washington's hegemonist and superpower position makes itself felt in literally all areas of international relations.

Israeli Actions in Lebanon

[Agayants] The U.S. provocative and aggressive policy in relation to the peoples of other states -- sovereign peoples -- is being displayed, as you know, both in Central America and in the areas of the Hindustan peninsula, where armaments have been imposed on Pakistan and provocations have been organized against independent India, but this course is being displayed at the present time probably most clearly and most of all in the Near East.

[Gerasimov] Precisely in the past few days the Western news agencies have announced, and indeed have announced loudly and with pomp, the withdrawal of the main part of Israel's occupying forces from Lebanon. There has even been an attempt to present this act as a peace-loving gesture of goodwill on Tel Aviv's part. However, this has been received by them somewhat, I would say, joylessly and sourly. The reports admit that the soldiers are returning home demoralized and feeling that they have been forced to take part in an unnecessary war, which moreover Israel has lost.

This week was precisely the 3d anniversary of the piratic attack on Lebanon by Israel. This aggression was a terrible test for the Lebanese and a national tragedy, the real consequences of which have yet to be assessed.

[Levin] Nor has Tel Aviv, as it turned out, anything to rejoice over.

[Gerasimov] Yes, you are quite right. It has nothing to rejoice over. Almost immediately after the invasion, protest demonstrations began in Israel and despite the threat of imprisonment reservists began refusing to serve in the forces of occupation. In short, a situation developed that was very unlike the atomosphere of chauvinist intoxication that prevailed in Israel duing its previous wars against the Arabs. Incidentally, for the people standing at the helm of power in the Zionist state -- at first for the government of the Likud party bloc and then for the so-called National Unity coalition government that was formed by the Ma'arakh bloc in conjunction with the same Likud bloc -- the main thing was by no means the mood of ordinary Israelis. The main thing for them was the fact that they had not managed to achieve the goals for which the invasion of Lebanon was undertaken, or at least the major part of those goals. First and foremost, they have not managed to wipe out the Palestinian resistance movement and they have not succeeded in removing the PLO from the Near East chessboard. Yes, detachments of Palestinian fighters voluntarily left Beirut in order -- and I must stress this -- to release the inhabitants of the city from horrors of the Israeli siege and the nightmare of street fighting.

However, the Zionists -- and they made no secret of this -- wanted to destroy the Palestinaan fighters in Lebanon and thereby intimidate the Palestinian populace on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, intimidate them, and force them to reconcile themselves to the colonizing policy of Tel Aviv, aimed ultimately at total displacement of the original inhabitants of the occupied lands into the neighboring Arab countries. The plan did not succeed. The resistance movement in the occupied lands has not been extinguished. On the contrary, it has flared up more strongly than ever.

The israeli invasion also had another purpose: the subjugation of, specifically, Lebanon, whose natural wealth, including its water resources, so precious in the conditions of the Near East, had already been coveted by the fathers of modern Zionism. An attempt was made to turn Lebanon into a puppet state, tied by the enslaving agreement of 17 May 1983. The attempt failed, even though the United States was helping the Zionists to bind Lebanon hand and foot.

U.S. Role in Invasion

[Agayants] In speaking of the Israeli aggression that began in June 1982, one cannot fail to dwell on the remarkable fact that the bandit invasion of Lebanese territory by the Tel Aviv military was directly sanctioned by the White House; moreover, the United States became accomplices in this criminal action willingly, and, as they say, without any formalities. New confirmation of this has come in a statement by the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, which the U.S. State Department has been forced to confirm. According to Lewis, Washington knew about the plan that was being prepared in Tel Aviv: they were aware of it as early as December 1981, that is, 6 months before the start of the Israeli intervention. Israel's former defense minister, Sharon, had personally informed the U.S. President's emissary in the Near East, Habib, telling him, without beating about the bush, that Israel had decided to take Beirut and set up in Lebanon a puppet government acceptable to the Zionists.

[Gerasimov] Yes, yes. But now Sharon, whose own compatriots have dubbed him "the bulldozer," stamps his foot and flatly denies the whole thing. But the fact remains that from the moment of the invasion, he received from the United States everything that was needed for the aggression: the most up-to-date fighter bombers and electronic reconnaissance aircraft; missiles incorporating the latest modifications, and such weapons of mass destruction as pellet and vacuum bombs. As you know, the operation was hypocritically named "Peace for Galilee." In other words, its alleged purpose was to provide security for the northern regions of Israel from the Palestinian partisans. This premise is absolutely false, since the Palestinians were scrupulously observing the cease-fire agreement that was reached earlier. Washington knew that perfectly well, but gave Sharon and his colleagues the green light for aggression, and that aggression, as we all know, took place.

Now, when we say that the aggression by Tel Aviv was unsuccessful, we ought not to fail to take into account that some things were achieved. What they did succeed in doing, above all, was to poison, very strongly, the whole situation in the Near East as a whole. It became much worse. A situation was created which both Tel Aviv and Washington, which was standing behind it, managed to carry out, or at least try to carry out; a policy on the Camp David pattern, that is, a policy of imposing separate deals on particular Arab countries of that region. It seems to me that as we make a preliminary account of the 3-year Israeli occupation of a considerable part of Lebanon, this is something that we certainly cannot leave out of the reckoning.

[Levin] I would add to that that U.S. imperialism and the ruling Zionist circles in Israel are taking maximum advantage of the lack of unity among the Arab states and within the ranks of the Palestinian people and their only legitimate representative, the PLO. This does not make the struggle of the Arab peoples for a just Near East settlement any easier, and it shows once again how dangerous is schism in the face of the threat on the part of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

[Gerasimov] You are undoubtedly right to present the matter in that way. That's perfectly correct. Tel Aviv did exactly what Washington wanted it to do, that is to say, it secured the interests of U.S. imperialism in a strategically important part of the world, without forgetting its own interests, too, of course. This became fully apparent during Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the present aggression. The United States did more than just back up that aggression materially: U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon and entered into direct interaction with the Israeli troops in the struggle against the forces of the Lebanese national resistance. The shelling of Lebanon by U.S. naval artillery followed, including that by the gigantic guns of the battleship New Jersey. Raids were carried out by planes launched from aircraft carriers.

[Agayants] Yet it was all in vain. The enslaving agreement of 17 May 1983 was torn up, and the U.S. Marines ingloriously got back into their ships and sailed away. Now the Israeli troops seem to be departing.

[Gerasimov] They're going, and they're going with shame, suffering losses from constant attacks by the patriots. It must be emphasized, however, that they are not all leaving. Some are staying on in the so-called security zone, an 18-km wide strip on the other side of the border. The puppet Army of Southern Lebanon, which Tel Aviv created, is also remaining. Tel Aviv says it intends to maintain what it calls the balance of fear in this zone, and will be ready, if it thinks it necessary, to send its troops back over the border again into Lebanon. Undoubtedly, Tel Aviv has suffered a political defeat in its Lebanese adventure, but that does not at all mean that it's willing to leave that country in peace. The emphasis now is on inflaming the discord between communities and religions for which there is, alas, still plenty of fuel in Lebanon. In recent days, we've had a grim reminder of that in the flareup of hostility between the Shi'ite movement Amal and the Palestinians.

The progressive forces in the Arab world consider that, regardless of what the specific causes of that explosion may have been, it merely plays into the hands of the common enemy. It is unity that holds the key to the success of the struggle of the Lebanese patriots for a final deliverance from the consequences of Israeli aggression; and it is on unity, also, that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Near East depends.

Soviet Desire for Peace

[Agayants] Summing up what has been said today at our roundtable, I want to stress once again that the preservation of peace on earth has been, and remains, the supreme goal of the CPSU and of the Leninist Land of the Soviets. The desire of our State for peace, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation is determined by the whole nature of our social system, by our morality and by our all-conquering Marxist-Leninist world outlook. We are striving for a just and lasting peace, the security of all peoples, and full and universal disarmament. The immutable adherence of the USSR to its course of peace and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been confirmed once again, convincingly and vividly, by the events of this week.

Our time is up, and we bring our broadcast to an end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD080444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jun 85

["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, foreign political affairs journalist, with Boris Andrianov and Pavel Kasparov, international affairs journalists]

Protest in South Korea

[Excerpt] [Pravdin] The authors of some letters are interested in what caused the rise of the recent stormy demonstrations by South Korean youth and a few radio listeners pose the question: What did the students who captured for a few days the building housing the U.S. Information Agency in Seoul again? I will ask Boris Andrianov to give us his opinion.

[Andrianov] Really, South Korea is literally seething at the moment. Dozens of cities are gripped by protests against the Seoul regime's reactionary policy. Even the South Korean Department of Internal Affairs has had to recognize this openly. It counted more than 1,000 student demonstrations in different cities in March, April and May of this year alone. Almost 300,000 South Korean university students and those from other educational establishments participated in them. This is more than double the number than in the same period last year. Thus, the rise in the protests is obvious. Why exactly is the student youth leading the protest movement against the dictatorship? First and foremost because the Seoul rulers under the leadership of Chon Tu-hwan are leading South Korea increasingly along the path of militarization and have turned the country into a bridgehead for U.S. aggression, obediently implementing the orders of their U.S. guardians. However, the south of the Korean peninsula interests American strategists not only from this point to view; in their plans, they give to the Seoul regime the role of the supplier of the cannon fodder for the Pentagon's military adventures. It is no accident that the South Korean Army now already has more than 650,000 people. Thus, the young South Koreans understand that they can be sent to be slaughtered in the future for the interests of American money bags. Naturally these prospects do not satisfy South Korea's young generation and it demonstrates increasingly decidedly against dictator Chon Tu-hwan and his clique's reactionary policy.

[Pravdin] These demands sound especially topical now in connection with the fact that Washington officials are not stingy with propaganda about some sort of liberalization of South Korean society and even claim that the Seoul regime is moving in a progressive direction.

[Andrianov] How, this liberalization looks in reality and in what direction the Chon Tu-hwan clique is moving is seen best of all from the judicial reprisals which are being prepared for those who took part in the capture of the building housing the U.S. information center last month in Seoul. All of the participants in that daring action, 73 people, were thrown in the underground police prison, where they are being interrogated under torture. The South Korean secret police has been ordered to find and arrest as soon as possible the leaders of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and students who are in hiding underground. They want them put on trial together with the participants in the capture of the U.S. center in Seoul. According to certain information, the court intends to sentence everyone who will be appearing before it to prolonged prision terms on the basis of their subversive activities. Perhaps some people believe that the young South Korean men and women who had the courage to undertake the desperate but, they might say, reckless act will suffer in vain, because in fact they left the U.S. center building where they had spent 72 hours.

Yes, they left it, but in an organized way and voluntarily, declaring that they had achieved their main purpose; namely, they attracted the public's attention toward the South Korean patriots' struggle. The representative of this group of South Korean students underlined: We do not surrender. Our action will give a new impulse to the stuggle against the dictatorship.

'Operation Moses'

[Pravdin] A regular listener of ours, Isa Akhmetovich Khudayev from Khasavyurtovskiy Rayon in Dagestan ASSR, who took part in the Great Patriotic War, asks us to name those who carried out the operation to send Ethiopian citizens to Israel and why it was done. I will ask my colleague, Pavel Kasparov, to answer your question.

[Kasparov] The operation you ask about, Isa Akhmetovich, was codenamed "Moses" and was prepared in the most thorough way by the Israeli special services and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency on the direct recommendation of the White House. Its basic aim was to secretly bring as many Falashas -- Ethiopians of Jewish faith -- as possible to Israel under the pretext of giving aid to Ethiopian citizens suffering from drought and hunger. For this purpose and again with special services' funding, a special air bridge was organized by which Tel Aviv arranged the departure via Sudan, at that time still under the Numayri regime, of Falashas whom Zionist agents deceived and blackmailed into leaving their homeland and settling in Israel. According to the figures avialable, more than 12,000 Falashas were moved to Israel, including 6,000 last November-December when the world learned of Operation Moses. It was then that it became known that the removal of the Falashas to Israel had cost $200 million. Here, quite logically, the question arises as to why such a colossal expense was necessary and why the Falashas had to be lured to Israel. There are several answers, but the main one, perhaps, is that Tel Aviv has what one can only call a desperate need for cannon fodder. After all, it is no secret whatever that the influx of immigrants into Israel has dropped sharply in recent years, while Tel Aviv needs more and more soldiers to continue its present aggressive course. It also needs more settlers who can take on the task of colonizing the lands seized in bandit fashion from the Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Also worthy of note is the fact that Operation Moses was in the interests not just of Tel Aviv, but of Washington as well. The United States is unstinting with its money when it comes to organizing some piece of political provocation against the young developing countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. That is what is happening to Nicaragua and it is also what is happening to Ethiopia, which has chosen, as we know, a socialist-oriented path. That is evidently not to Washington's taste, and so it tries as hard as it can to undermine that young African state's foundations. That is why hundreds of millions of dollars, which could have been used to fight the drought in Ethiopia, went into organizing subversive operations against it.

U.S. DENIAL OF VISAS TO USSR DELEGATION DECRIED

LD072102 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 7 TASS -- The U.S. Department of State has denied entry visas to a Soviet delegation led by chairman of the Anti-Zionist Soviet Public Committee, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General David Dragunskiy. At the invitation of the progressive public the delegation was to take part in the annual celebration meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Second World War, held by the JEWISH AFFAIRS bulletin of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. During their stay in the United States the members of the Soviet delegation were to hold numerous meetings with activists of the peace movement in the United States, leaders of American Jewish public organizations, representatives of mass media.

In a statement which was issued in connection with the denial of visas to the Soviet delegation, deputy editor-in-chief of the JEWISH AFFAIRS Lewis Murrows emphasized that the decision of the Department of State was an outright act of anti-Semitism. A deliberate attack on the peace forces.

When the request was made about the visas for the Soviet delegation, a representative of the Department of State made a slanderous attack against General Dragunskiy, accusing him of... anti-Semitism. At the State Department they preferred to overlook the fact that General Dragunskiy had fearlessly fought against fascism and his family had been fully destroyed by Nazis. After long procastination it was, at long last, stated that the visa had been denied since the request for it came not within the allotted time.

The answer of the Department of State is a clumsy attempt to justify the unfounded denial the statement stresses. That action is a logical consequence of President Reagan's visit to the military cemetery in Bitburg (FRG) where he paid tribute to the memory of fascist soldiers and SS thugs guilty of destruction of 12 million innocent people, Jews among them.

The decision of the Department of State discloses the falsity of accusations of anti-Semitism against the Soviet Union, and shows in deed that the Reagan administration and its supporters themselves encourage anti-Semitism and neo-nazism.

In the statement there is the call to all peace champions in the United States, representatives of the American Jewish public that they should express the most resolute protest against the decision of the U.S. Department of State.

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

PM071316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "One Forgery After Another"]

[Text] Washington balks at nothing in its attempts to sow the seeds of enmity and hatred among peoples. The U.S. Administration has turned the human rights question into one such instrument of "psychological warfare." Having arbitrarily claimed the role of some kind of universal "arbiter" and "judge," the Washington politicians have taken it upon themselves to decide arbitrarily which of the 184 countries "respect" human rights and which "violate" them. It has, furthermore, already become normal for such countries as El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, and South Korea to be included among those which "respect" them.

Washington most earnestly claims that "widespread and praiseworthy progress in most spheres" is supposedly occurring there and slanderously proclaims that the "violators" are... the socialist countries.

A few days ago the U.S. President sent the latest such report to the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It would be futile to look in the report for an objective assessment of the state of affairs in this sphere. It is nothing but a forgery consisting of a selection of nauseating fabrications concerning the USSR and the other socialist countries. Of course, even a magnifying glass would fail to reveal in this "document" a truthful exposition of the human rights question in the United States itself. For example, quite recently none other than the U.S. Department of Justice announced that, at the beginning of last year, the number of inmates in U.S. Federal jails had already increased 40 percent. But the aforementioned report makes not even the slightest reference to this, just as, naturally, it says nothing about the network of concentration camps for the possible imprisonment of "dissidents" being set up in the United States on the President's orders.

The latest slanderous work by the White House was published at a time when people were flocking in the thousands from all corners of the United States and other countries to Philadelphia's Osage Avenue to see for themselves the shells of houses burned by the powerful incendiary bomb dropped on the home of peaceful citizens on the order of the authorities. "Life is impossible for dissidents in our society," an American, who saw what had been done, concluded, but the presidential forgery does not mention the cynical act of genocide committed in cold blood in America's "city of brotherly love."

The only thing it does contain is just another attempt to present black as white, and this attempt is concealed beneath the false front of "commitment" to the Helsinki agreements! Could there be a greater outrage against the letter and spirit of these agreements?

REAGAN ACCUSES NICARAGUA OF ACTS OF AGGRESSION

LD090651 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 9 TASS -- President Reagan has made a radio address to the nation, devoted to U.S. policy in relations to Nicaragua. Speaking several days before the House of Representatives is to vote on the appropriation of aid to the Nicaraguan "contras", he urged the congressmen pathetically to support his administration's policy aiming to topple the lawful Government of Nicaragua. While doing that, he tried to give his compatriots a scare by talking about a "Communist threat" to the entire continent, including the United States. Defying facts and logic, the U.S. President accused Nicaragua of staging acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. He called in effect for kindling a civil war in Nicaragua and stepping up subversive activities against that country in order to implant a puppet regime suiting the United States there.

Campaigns for Contra Aid

LD072218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 7 Jun (TASS) -- For the third time in the last 2 days U.S. President Reagan has made gross attacks against sovereign Nicaragua. In a speech in Birmingham (State of Alabama), the head of the White House made baseless accusations against the Sandinist government, saying it has aggressive intentions, and he campaigned for all possible assistance for the Somoza gangs which the United States is using to wage the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Moreover, the head of the American Administration tried to present the granting of aid to the anti-Nicaraguan terrorists as "the only hope for securing peace" in Central America. Observers see Reagan's speech as yet another stage in the "psychological preparation" for possible U.S. armed intervention into Nicaragua. UPI points out that reports on the possibility of such an attack have become increasingly frequent lately.

U.S. FORCES POISED TO INVADE NICARAGUA

OW071019 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Serikov]

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that units of the U.S. Southern Command are ready to invade Nicaragua at any momemt. Our commentary follows:

[Serikov] Hello, comrades: The newspaper also said that the occupation of Nicaragua will not be a complicated matter and that in 2 weeks after it begins, 60 percent of the population will be under U.S. control. Then, the newspaper asserts an opposition government will come to power and pursue the Sandinists.

What is this, a bad joke or a madman's delirium? Carrying the report, THE NEW YORK TIMES cites the views of U.S. military and diplomatic circles, adding that over the last few weeks the issue of the invasion of Nicaragua has been discussed openly also by top Washington administration officials. It appears that this invasion is a followup of the provocations carried out against Nicaragua recently, including the incident on the border with Costa Rica in which a Costa Rican policeman was killed in an ambush carried out by counterrevolutionaries. The Costa Rican Government, under U.S. pressure, charged the Nicaraguan people's army personnel with this murder and under this pretext actually broke diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

A provocative attack was also carried out from the north, from Honduras. The helicopters that came from there fired at a Nicaraguan Army observation point, and when they were repulsed, the Nicaraguans were charged with aggression. To present Nicaragua as an aggressor before the eyes of the world public and then, under the pretext of giving aid to the victims of aggression, attack it, is the plan of the Reagan administration.

Nicaragua has been displaying self-control, calm, and goodwill in the face of Washington's provocations. The country's president, Daniel Ortega, has come out with a proposal for the demilitarization of areas on the Costa Rican and Honduran borders. So far, however, there has been no response to this important initiative.

Assessing THE NEW YORK TIMES report, the Nicaraguan president said that the aggressors are mistaken in thinking that they will find support among the population. In the case of an attack on our country, said Daniel Ortega, all the people will rise to defend the gains of the revolution.

WHITE HOUSE 'ANGERED' AT SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

LD080222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 7 Jun 85

["Strategic Allies' of the Racialists" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 7 June (TASS) -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

The House of Representatives' decision in favor of immediate economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa [RSA] has greatly angered the White House. White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes has said that only a policy of "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria, and not economic sanctions, "promotes progress" in solving southern Africa's racial problems.

The attitude of congressmen has been influenced not only by the protests of the world public, but also by the widening movement against links with the apartheid regime among Americans themselves, who do not want to become accomplices in the racialists' crimes.

Having set itself the aim of turning southern Africa into a strategic "home front," a bridgehead for crushing the national liberation movement and destabilizing the progressive regimes of that region, the Reagan administration is unstinting in its efforts to support its "strategic ally." Thus, under cover of arguments about desiring "peace" in southern Africa, and about some supposed "progress" in the RSA, Washington is strengthening the positions of the African peoples' main enemy, namely, the racist regime in Pretoria.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WRITE REAGAN ON SALT II

LD081011 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- Twenty nine members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have sent a letter to President Reagan, urging him to comply with the SALT-2 treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. They also emphasized that President Reagan should not take any steps towards the renunciation of the treaty without prior consultations with Congress. The letter was signed by most members of the committee, both Democrats and Republicans, including its chairman Dante Fascell. Most senators last week also voted for a resolution urging the administration to adhere to SALT-2.

SENATORS CALL FOR STRICT OBSERVANCE OF ABM TESTS

LD100652 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 10 TASS -- Addressing the upper chamber of Congress, Senator George Mitchell (Democrat, Maine) has urged the Reagan administration strictly to observe the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. This treaty, said the senator, is the most effective agreement ever reached between the United States and the USSR in the field of the limitation of armaments. It constitutes a cornerstone of the arms limitation process.

George Mitchell described as "absurd" the allegations of the White House and the Pentagon to the effect that the USSR "violates" this treaty and that the United States should abandon observing it. It is essential that we take steps to preserve the 1972 treaty, rather that consign it to oblivion, the legislator said.

NEW ENVOY, ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL 'NO ACCIDENT'

LD080233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2140 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 June (TASS) -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says that "the Portuguese weekly magazine EXPRESSO has reported the forthcoming appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to Portugal. He is to be 60-year-old Frank Shakespeare, a "professional anti-Communist" and one of the principal orchestrators of the "psychological war" being whipped up by the U.S. Administration."

EXPRESSO writes that "the replacement of the career diplomat Allen Holmes by Shakespeare may be the first sign that Reagan is going to be more actively involved in the president election campaign in Portugal." "As the foreign press notes, Portugal's relative financial and economic dependence on foreign countries, above all on the United States, places those Portuguese forces that adopt anti-Soviet stances in a privileged position."

"Noting the coincidence between the timing of the appointment of the new ambassador and the elections, which certainly is no accident, the weekly EXPRESSO writes this testifies to Wasington's interest with respect to Lisbon. The plans of Reagan's brainwashers include, in particualr, a significant increase in the transmission power of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. One of the new ambassador's most important tasks will be to obtain the Portuguese authorities' agreement to achieve this goal," the commentary says. "As we know, powerful transmitters relaying slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda to the socialist countries are operating in the Portuguese province of Ribatejo. Furthermore, the Reagan administration intends to force a decision on the further expansion of the U.S. military presence on the mainland and in the archipelagoes."

U.S. AID TO CAMBODIAN 'RIGHTISTS' CRITICIZED

PM071357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[D. Kosyrev rejoinder: "According to an Old Scenario"]

[Text] The Washington farce involving overt support for the Cambodian counterrevolution abroad is being played out like clockwork. The first act got under way in the House Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee: There it was proposed to include in a draft law on aid to foreign states $5 million for right-wing groupings in the camp of enemies of people's Cambodia who carry out armed sallies from Thai territory. The second act was in Congress itself: There the vote was "in favor." Now P. Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has declared that the administration "supports" this initiative.

Of course, $5 million is a ridiculous sum compared with U.S. aid to the Cambodian rightists which has gone and is going through secret channels, but it is not a question of figures. What is most important is that it is being openly declared for the first time that Washington is making its own contribution to the "undeclared war" against the PRK. The show involving the "declassification" of dollar subsidies is being played according to the same scenario as the "legalization" of aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" and the Afghan dushmans. In both cases the administration maintains that it is not primarily a question of military aid.

However, whom is Washington reckoning on deceiving? It is known and it has been documentarily confirmed that the U.S. Administration is bending over backward both in Central America and in Asia precisely in order to arm the black forces of reaction.

U.S. CONTINUING 'UNLAWFUL POLICY' IN MICRONESIA

LD091842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] A regular session of the UN Trusteeship Council has ended at the United Nations Organization headquarters in New York. In the speeches and depositions of evidence of representatives of Micronesia, which is a trust territory of the United States of America, it was pointed out that Washington is continuing with its unlawful policy of annexing these Pacific Ocean islands.

Our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone:

It must be said immediately that there is only one trust territory under the authority of the UN Trusteeship Council, the last one on the globe that has still not obtained its independence, and that is Micronesia, more than 2,000 islands in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. The governing state is the United States, which in 1947 was entrusted by the UN, in accordance with the charter of that international organization, and I quote, to further the political economic and social progress of the population of the trust territory and its progressive development in the direction of self-government and independence.

In fact, from the very beginning Washington not only failed to contemplate granting independence to Micronesia, but on the contrary, pursued a course to lay its hands fully on this territory and to adapt it to its military aims. U.S. Senator [name indistinct] somehow noticed that Micronesia saddled the crossroads of the Pacific Ocean and accordingly occupies an important strategic position. It is this that attracts the heightened attention of the U.S. Administration to these islands. The head of one of the Pentagon departments, Abringer, formulated the aims of his department in relation to Micronesia with literally martinet-like straightforwardness. The defense ministry demands permanent military access to and the use of this important area, with simultaneous deprivation of the possibility of such access and use for U.S. opponents.

It is not the first decade now that Washington has been using the Micronesian islands for military aims, in violation of a whole series of articles of the UN Charter. The atolls of Kikini and Eniwetok, where the United States tested thermonuclear weapons in the 1950's are to this day unfit for life because of radioactive contamination. The atoll of Kwajalein is being used as a target for MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. A major base for Trident system submarine vessels is being created on the Palau Islands and depots of nuclear and chemical weapons are also being sited there. The island of Guam is the Pentagon's largest military base in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. It is understandable that Washington does not intend to waive its interests in this area. On the contrary, the White House has taken the course of actual annexation of Micronesia by means of the so-called 'free association' with the United States.

The Trusteeship Council is in fact also submitting to this; the majority in it is made up of Western countries, Washington's allies. At the same time, the consciousness of the population of the Pacific Ocean islands is growing with every passing day; it resolutely rejects Washington's militaristic plans. The movement of the Micronesian public is becoming an ever more weighty factor in the struggle for achieving full independence for this trust territory.

KATO TO DISCUSS SDI, MILITARY BUILDUP IN U.S.

OW070835 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Excerpts] Kato, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, has left on a visit to the United States. In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator Nikolayev writes:

Regular consultations between the Japanese Defense Agency director general and the U.S. secretary of defense have been held for 10 years now.

The question of Japanese arms technology supply to the United States is certain to be taken up at the Kato-Weinberger meeting scheduled for 10 June. The KYODO news service reports that the U.S. space militarization plan will also be discussed. A meeting between Defense Agency Director General Kato and General Abrahamson, who is in charge of the "star wars" plan, is set for 17 June.

From all indications, a U.S. request for Japan's participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, is certain to be one of the major items on the agenda at the forthcoming regular consultations. Recent developments indicating Japan's attitude on this issue provide a basis for believing that Director General Kato's visit to the United States will draw Japan into a new phase of arms expansion. Apparently, the current visit to Washington by the Defense Agency director general will be used to facilitate the dangerous action of drawing Japan more closely to the U.S. strategy than during any other previous visit.

In addition to discussing the "star wars" plan, Defense Agency Director General Kato will report to the Pentagon on the 5-year defense buildup plan beginning next year. Under the 5-year plan, Japan intends to purchase 100 P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes, a large number of F-15 fighter-bombers, and other arms.

This defense buildup plan is unprecedented in scale. Prime Minister Nakasone has said that it is conceivable that, in carrying out this plan, defense spending will surpass the 1 percent of GNP ceiling.

Although the defense buildup plan for 1986-90 requires expenditures amounting to 20 trillion yen, the United States is expected to press Japan for a further arms buildup. It is conceivable that this amount may be readjusted after the upcoming regular consultation.

The regular consultations between the Japanese and U.S. defense chiefs play an important role in enabling the United States to apply pressure on Japan and turn it into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States.

Prior to his departure for Washington, Defense Agency Director General Kato said that he would hold talks with the United States from an equal position. However, it is obvious such exaggeration is used by the Japanese ruling circles to try to conceal from public attention the fact that the United States regards Japan as a foothold for its aggressive strategy in Asia and the Japanese armed forces as its vassal.

It is clear that Defense Agency Director General Kato's current visit to Washington will contribute to consolidating this dangerous state of affairs.

U.S. TO USE PAKISTAN FOR SUBVERSIVE BROADCASTS

LD071638 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The preparations in Pakistan to open a major branch of two subversive radio centres that are in (?the care) of the American CIA, "Free Europe" and "Liberty", have entered the final stage. As evidenced by the Indian CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE, powerful transmitters installed at relay stations in Islamabad will carry programmes in ten languages of South and Southwest Asian countries. Most of the air time will be given to broadcasts beamed at India and Pakistan.

This report further increases the file of hostile actions Washington and Islamabad against sovereign states of the region. It is new evidence of the real danger posed to Pakistan's neighbours by the American-Pakistani strategic military alliance. The creation of this branch of the radio centers that are notoriously known for their subversive broadcasts and acts of psychological war fits neatly in the channel of the coordinated policy of the White House and General Ziaul Haq in the region.

The realities of today are such: The territory of Pakistan has become a base for the waging of two wars. One of them, even though an undeclared one, has become an inalienable part of Washington's political course -- the war against the Afghan revolution. Islamabad is an accomplice in this foul venture. The other war is being waged secretly against India with the aim of bringing about its territorial disintegration. It is symptomatic that the subversive actions carried out by the Pakistani regime against its neighbours have become as identical as rifle cartridges. These are intrusions by Pakistani detachments into the territory of Afghanistan and India, the ever more frequent violations of their air space and the shelling of peaceful border villages.

From the territory of Pakistan gangs of counter-revolutionaries are sent into Afghanistan and commando squads into India. Matters have reached such a state that India has been forced to close its border with Pakistan after it had learned about plans to send a big group of terrorists into Indian territory. The bandits who recently staged a series of blasts in Delhi and other cities were infiltrated into the country exactly from Pakistan.

The crimes perpetrated on Indian and Afghan soil have an amazingly similar handwriting. It does not take much thinking to realise the reason of this similarity: The turbaned Moslem (?mercenaries) and Sikh extremists are trained in the craft of murder and subversion by the same instructors from the CIA and at the same bases in Pakistan.

Now psychological war is being added to these acts of aggression. It is not surprising at all that Ziaul Haq has given consent to the creation of this center of radio subversion on his territory. The United States is long in control of Pakistani territory. It behaves there as though at its own proving ground in Texas or Nevada. Neither is there any need to prove the fact that this policy of the ruling upper crust in Islamabad totally contradicts the country's national interests and might bring about dangerous consequences for Pakistan.

KABUL EXPOSES CIA 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS' AGAINST DRA

LD091825 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul June 9 TASS -- A press conference was given here for Afghan and foreign journalists at which new facts of U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan were made public and the dirty subversive actions of the CIA and its agents against the Afghan people exposed anew. Questions from journalists were answered by those who had been used by the U.S. secret services to carry on an undeclared was against the people of Afghanistan. Three criminals captured by the security forces had participated in acts of subversion planned by U.S. advisers.

One of the detained criminals, Pakistani Muhammed Mirza, as he himself stated, had been an informer of the Pakistani secret services. He was trained by American instructors in the use of weaponry and in acts of subversion and terrorism. After that he was given an assignment and infiltrated into Afghanistan, where he was uncovered and arrested. A. Zailuddin, a member of the Hezb-E-Eslami Afghanistan gang, was himself training Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Peshawar for some time after he had been taught by American advisers to use various weapons and to organize acts of subversion at economic projects. He then led a gang into Afghanistan. The criminal was supplied with special printshop-made "manuals" describing methods to manufacture and use explosive devices. Samples of those "manuals" were shown to journalists.

For the third criminal, Abdul Wahed, a member of a special team of terrorists from the Jamiat-E-Eslami Afghanistan gang, an attempt on the life of a Kabul schoolteacher was his first and last crime. He was seized at the site of the crime along with his two accomplices.

Journalists were shown of weapons and home-made explosive devices camouflaged as children's toys, books, miniature torchlights and fountain-pens. All those deadly objects were used by the bandits trained by CIA terrorists. Afghan citizens, party activists and public figures are targets for barbarous crimes.

Terrorism, institutionalized as U.S. state policy, a statement released by the BAKHTAR news agency here says, is manifest in the expansion of Washington's acts of aggression against such countries as Afghanistan and Nicaragua. According to the agency, the U.S. Congress is willing to appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars for the CIA's terrorist activities without being taken aback by the fact that this money is used for killings, destruction and violence.

Aid to Rebels Criticized

PM071342 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Gambling on Terrorism"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has reaffirmed his administration's intention to pursue on the international scene a policy of state terrorism, diktat, and blatant interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Speaking at the "Republican Heritage Groups Council" convention, the White House incumbent stated that the United States "has to continue helping" the forces of counterrevolution, specifically in Afghanistan.

Yet Washington's undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan has already reached an unprecedented scale. Thus, at the admission of U.S. State Department spokesman Djerejian, the Reagan Administration has granted more than 400 million dollars in official aid alone to the inhabitants of the so-called "Afghan refugee camps" located on Pakistani territory. However, it is well known and has been repeatedly confirmed by the facts that these "camps" have long been turned by the CIA into strongholds and military bases for training, arming, and subsequently transferring bandit groups to the DRA.

Congress has also been actively involved in the White House campaign of blatant interference in the affairs of the independent DRA, a campaign which runs counter to all norms of international law. The Senate-approved draft of the foreign aid bill includes a sum of $15 million intended for terrorists from the "Afghan refugee camps." In this instance it is not the sum itself which is noteworthy but he fact that these funds have been officially included in such a draft law for the first time. "Washington is openly aiding killers," was the KABUL NEW TIMES' comment on the Senate decision. All the more so since U.S. Under Secretary of State Schneider has already stated that the administration intends winning substantial increases to this sum from Congress.

But the Afghan people's enemies are getting much more solid support from their Washington sponsors through covert channels. According to THE WASHINGTON POST the secret aid provided by the CIA to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has turned into the largest U.S. operation since the Vietnam War. According to the newspaper's figures, in the current fiscal year alone the CIA is granting anti-Afghan gangs, which are sowing death and destruction on Afghan soil, arms and military equipment to the tune of $250-280 million. For instance, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, the dushmans will shortly receive the latest artillery systems. Moreover, the bandit ringleaders have appealed to the CIA to grant them special weapons to organize the assassinations of military leaders and representatives of the authorities in Afghanistan.

But how are these weapons falling into the hands of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble? "It is no particular secret to anyone," India's NATIONAL HERALD writes, "that Pakistan's treritory is being used by the CIA and other foreign special services to supply the dushmans with weapons." Unloaded in the port of Karachi, they are then transported to the counterrevolutionary camps. Around 60,000 anti-Afghan mercenaries, whose strongholds are visited by a constant stream of Pakistani army trucks carrying U.S. weapons and ammunition, are based in Pakistan's northwest border province alone, the Indian press agency attests.

The gangs sent from Pakistani territory carry out their marauding on Afghan soil with the help of these weapons. In the years of the undeclared war which is being waged against the Afghan people by the forces of imperialism and reaction the total damage done to the DRA's national economy is put at more than 35 billion afganis [$1 U.S. equals 50 afghanis]. This amounts to three-fourths of all the state investment in the economy in the 20 years prior to the 1978 April Revolution. In these years, too, thousands of entirely innocent people -- old people, women, and children -- have perished at the hands of the killers.

Nonetheless, as is clear from President Reagan's speech, his administration intends to continue to "help" the Afghan counterrevoluionaries, that is, those who will not allow peace to reign on Afghan soil. Washington's gamble on state terrorism continues.

NIKOLAYEV ON U.S. REACTION TO USSR-INDIA TIES

BK071327 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] There has been widespread comment on the outcome of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Foreign comment has stressed the great importance of the high-level Moscow talks for the promotion of Soviet-Indian relations and for stabilizing peace. Against this favorable background, some U.S. press comment certainly warrants attention. For example, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the visit casts a shadow of frustration over U.S. diplomats. The paper acknowledged that some U.S. quarters have long expected a weakening of the traditional Soviet-Indian friendship, but their expectations did not bear fruit this time. Moreover, as the paper's correspondent reported from Delhi, the visit further strengthened the roots of Soviet-Indian friendship in a number of fields, with political circles and the Indian press describing Moscow as a faithful friend.

The question naturally arises as to why U.S. diplomats and others are unhappy with the development of Soviet-Indian relations? The Soviet Union and India have formulated a long-term extensive cooperation program for the benefit of their two countries and in the interest of world peace. What is bad about that? Why do some U.S. representatives hold a negative attitude toward it? Is it not because the Indian prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union has proved that relations between the two countries are characterized by equality and mutual benefit? Naturally, the difficult issues involving Soviet-U.S. relations also came to the surface. Recently, many sectors of the Indian and U.S. press, such as the TIMES OF INDIA and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR discussed this issue. The Indian paper points to the Soviet provision of a 1 billion ruble credit to India for the construction of major projects in the power, machine building and oil exploration sectors. The credit will bear an annual interest rate of 2-2.5 percent and will be repaid by India by supplying Indian goods, including textiles, to the Soviet Union. In this context, the paper notes that U.S. banks offer loans to developing countries, including India, at a rate of 12-14 percent or more. Simultaneously, India is being denied loans on easy terms through the International Development Association. India is also facing considerable difficulties due to the protectionist policies of the United States. At present, the U.S. Congress is reviewing the Jenkins and Fairmont bills under which extensive restrictions will be imposed on Indian textile imports. The TIMES OF INDIA estimated that this will reduce Indian exports to the United States to [figure indistinct] from $3 billion. Against this background, the fast growth of restriction-free Soviet-Indian trade is particularly noticeable.

The agreement on basic trends of economic cooperation until 2000 signed during Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union will lead to notable increases in the trade between the two countries and improve the trade balance and mutual supply system. The sale of modern machinery and technology and the mutual exchange of the latest scientific and technological breakthroughs assume special importance in this regard. If such a favorable development of relations betwen the Soviet Union and India creates unhappiness and displeasure for the U.S. companies, is it not due to characteristics of U.S. policy toward developing countries? It is no secret that it is only because of Washington's claim of special rights in Asia, Africa and Latin America that tension was created in these regions. For instance, the United States declared the Indian Ocean as a region of vital interest. The Pentagon started massive military construction in the region. This is an open challenge to the littoral states and the Nonaligned Movement who are in favor of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

In their joint statement, the Soviet Union and India raised their voice against impairing the sovereign rights of independent developing nations, and every manifestation of imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism. The Soviet Union and India appealed for the closure of foreign bases in the Indian Ocean and an early convening of an international conference to transform it into a peace zone.

On the question of halting the arms race, the Soviet Union and India hold an identical stand, and this can never be a cause of frustration. Both the Soviet Union and India firmly believe that checking nuclear war is the issue of highest priority today, and people all over the world agree with them on this issue. The meaningful Soviet-Indian peace initiatives also prove [word indistinct] in achieving this objective. It was pointed out during the Soviet-Indian summit meeting that these initiatives have only one objective, that is, to end the arms race on the earth and its (?expansion) into space. This is why India highly values the Soviet proposal for taking comprehensive steps to freeze nuclear arsenals and to reduce them and to stop the militarization of space.

For its part, the Soviet Union fully supports the Delhi Declaration of six nations which was approved as a result of the Nonaligned Movement chairman's initiatives. As was stated by Rajiv Gandhi at his Moscow press conference, the United States has not yet responded to this initiative. The Soviet Union and India have constructive and balanced stands on other major issues of world politics, and if the U.S. scientists hold a negative attitude toward this trend, then it is only because of the negative stand of the United States on international affairs.

INDIAN OPPOSITION TO U.S., UK PUNJAB INVOLVEMENT

LD091351 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 9 TASS -- The Indian public at large strongly condemns the U.S. and British authorities' connivance at the Punjabi secessionists who seek the separation of Punjab from India and the establishment of the so-called "state of Khalistan" on the basis of Punjab. The decision of the U.S. National Press Club to invite G.S. Dhillon, one of the leaders of the secessionists, to speak in the club has been regarded here as a gross provocation. A statement issued by the All-India Federation of Fighters for National Liberation stresses that the decision is indicative of support which the advocates of "Khalistan" get in the United States.

Providing the extremist with a rostrum to propagandize his views cannot have justifications, the statement points out. That is an unfriendly step which deserves the most severe condemnation. An influential public organisation, the Indian Institute for Mutual International Understanding has demanded that the Government of Britain put an end to subversive anti-Indian activities from the territory of that country. The institute's statement draws attention to the fact that the British authorities shut their eyes to gross provocations which are staged against India by the secessionists that have ensconced themselves in that country.

PRK, SRV LEADERS HAIL USSR POLICY, CONDEMN U.S.

LD081019 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh June 8 TASS -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and strengthening peace and international security, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the Council of State of Kampuchea, said at a mass rally on the occasion of the visit to Kampuchea of a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Kampuchean leader stressed that the successes achieved by the working people of the republic during the years of people's rule were linked to the great assistance rendered to the republic by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries. The Kampuchean revolution is confidently advancing and no forces of imperialism and reaction will be able to turn that process around.

Truong Chinh said in his reply speech that the arms race unleashed by the United States and its allies constituted the main cause of world tension. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam wholeheartedly supports the measures taken by the Soviet Union in this situation to ensure the security of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and thinks highly of the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for strengthening peace and security in Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will continue to make every effort to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, the Vietnamese head of state stressed.

THAI ARMS BUILDUP, U.S. PRESSURE ON ASEAN VIEWED

LD091427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Our Southeast Asian correspondent, Aleksandr (Lechenko) reports:

[(Lechenko)] More and more factual evidence is accumulating of the buildup of U.S. military deliveries to Southeast Asia. The latest example is the Washington administration's decision to provide Thailand with two squadrons of the latest F-16 fighter bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons. This event is seen by the public of the countries of Southeast Asia as one more step by Washington directed at drawing Thailand further into the orbit of its aggressive policy in Asia and the Pacific. In the hope of regaining their lost hold in Southeast Asia, U.S. imperialist circles are deliberately fanning the hotbed of tension in that region. Under the false pretext of the Vietnamese threat, the Reagan administration has declared Thailand a frontline state, from the territory of which an undeclared war is being waged against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Provocative sallies are being carried out against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Pentagon has become Thailand's main contractor, providing up to 90 percent of its military purchases, which are constantly increasing. But the buying and selling of military technology is not the whole story. In recent years, there have been regular joint U.S.-Thai maneuvers on land, sea, and air. In increasing arms deliveries to some ASEAN members, frightening them with mythical threats, and pushing them onto the path of confrontation with neighboring countries of Indochina, the United States is pursuing a very definite aim: turning the ASEAN regional association into the image of a military-political bloc under its own aegis.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

PRAVDA Carries Profile

PM070945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Toward a Visit to the USSR": "Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council"]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, outstanding party and state leader of People's Bulgaria, and prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, arrives in Moscow on a friendly working visit today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Todor Zhivkov was born 7 September 1911 in the city of Pravets, Sofia Okrug.

In 1982, T. Zhivkov joined the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Youth Union. In 1932 he became a member of the BCP, and during 1934-41 he headed the party organizations of a number of districts of Sofia City and was a member of Sofia Okrug Party Committee. From 1943 T. Zhivkov was one of the organizers of the partisan movement in the First (Sofia) Insurgent Military Operational Zone.

During the night of 8-9 September 1944, partisan units and combat groups led by T. Zhivkov in Sofia and adjacent regions successfully carried out operations against the fascist regime that determined the outcome of the armed antifascist uprising and initiated the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

After the establishment of people's power T. Zhivkov was in responsible party and state work. In 1948-49 he worked as first secretary of Sofia City BCP Committee, chairman of the Fatherland Front City Committee, and chairman of the Sofia City People's Council.

At the Eighth BCP Central Committee Plenum (1945), Todor Zhivkov was elected a candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and a full member at the Fifth BCP Congress (1948). In 1950, T. Zhivkov was elected a candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, while remaining first secretary of Sofia City and Oblast Party Committees.

In 1951, T. Zhivkov became a member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and at the sixth party congress (1954) he became first secretary of the BCP Central Committee. At the 12th BCP Congress (April 1981) T. Zhivkov was elected general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Since 1945 Comrade T. Zhivkov has constantly been elected a deputy of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. From November 1962 through July 1971 he held the post of chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. In July 1971 Todor Zhivkov was elected chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

Associated with T. Zhivkov's name are the elaboration and implementation of the policy approved by the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum of consolidating the socialist gains in Bulgaria and turning the country into a modern industrial-agrarian state with a high level of science and culture, the elaboration of the party program adopted by the 10th BCP Congress, which outlined ways to build a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and also the adoption of the new Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

T. Zhivkov's active participation in the antifascist, anti-imperialist struggle and his outstanding contribution to the cause of building socialism in Bulgaria have been marked by many high government awards of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Comrade T. Zhivkov has twice been made a Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and is a Hero of Socialist labor.

For his indefatigable activity in the name of the triumph of the Lenninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world and for his contribution to the struggle for democracy and social progress T. Zhivkov has been awarded the International Dimitrov Prize and the F. Joliot-Curie "Gold Peace Medal."

T. Zhivkov is a consistent and staunch fighter for the cohesion of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of proletarian, socialist community countries' unity and the further deepening and development of close friendly ties between the BCP and the CPSU and between Bulgaria and the USSR. For his great services in developing fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and in strenghening peace and socialism and for his long, active participation in the world communist and workers movement, in 1977 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on T. Zhivkov. He has twice been awarded the Order of Lenin.

Comrade Zhivkov has made several visits to the Soviet Union, including visits as the head of Bulgarian party and government delegations and BCP delegations to CPSU Congresses.

Soviet Communist and all Soviet poeple cordially welcome the friendly working visit of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to the Soviet Union and voice firm confidence that this visit will make an important contribution to further strengthening the friendship, unity, and all-around cooperation, and rapprochement of the CPSU and the BCP and of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comparison: Leaders at Award Ceremony

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 June carries in its First Edition on page one a TASS report on the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Todor Zhivkov and names the officials attending the ceremony. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Presentation of Awards," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 7 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, revealing the following variation:

Only paragraph, from line six reads in PRAVDA: . . . Kapitonov, Nikonov, Rusakov; I.V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Orlov, Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials. Present from the . . . (supplying additional names)

TV Shows Gorbachev Presentation

LD072038 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 on 7 June, during the "Vremya" newscast, carries the text of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the ceremony to present the Order of Lenin to Todor Zhivkov.

During Gorbachev's speech, video shows Tikhonov and Gromyko standing to the rear of the microphone. From left to right, the camera shows Zhivkov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, and Grishin. A group of officials is standing on steps behind Tikhonov and Gromyko. They are standing in four rows: from left to right first row: Talyzin, Arkhipov, and Marchuk; second row: two unidentified officials, Aleksandrov, Mentseshashvili; third and fourth rows: all unidentified. Camera later pans along row of Bulgarian officials from left to right: all unidentified. Then, camera pans along the lineup of Soviet leaders, from left to right: Rusakov, Nikonov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Demichev, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Ryzhkov, Aliyev, Ligachev, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, and Grishin. At the end of the speech, Gorbachev pins the award on Zhivkov's lapel to applause from those assembled. Gorbachev and Zhivkov shake hands and embrace.

PRAVDA Carries Zhivkov Speech

PM071858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS account of speech by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at 7 June award ceremony in the Kremlin under the general heading "Award Presentation": "Comrade T. Zhivkov's Speech"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev!

Dear Soviet friends!

Comrades!

I want to express the most heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high distinction conferred upon me: the award of the Order of Lenin. I am fortunate that I am receiving the order from you, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I trust that you will all understand my emotion and the joy which I am experiencing at this moment as a person and as a communist.

I realize that the award of the lofty Soviet order to me is an expression of esteem above all for the BCP, for our glorious working class, and for our heroic working people. This is why I perceive this award, which is precious to me, as a high evaluation of the role and contribution of our party and of socialist Bulgaria to the struggle for socialism and communism, and for lasting peace on earth.

We Bulgarian Communists are proud of our party -- a revolutionary party, an internationalist party -- which is boundlessly loyal to the all-counquering Marxist-Leninist teaching. It will always continue to be such a party.

Our party shaped its qualities as a Leninist-type party in the fire of stern class battles. Under its leadership, the Bulgarian people's struggle against monarchical fascism and capitalism was crowned with victory on 9 September 1944. The socialist revolution of 9 September cannot be separated from the decisive assistance rendered by the Soviet Army -- the liberator army -- nor from the Soviet people's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, the 40th anniversary of which was recently celebrated most solemnly by all progressive mankind.

Dear Comrades! For what is now the 5th decade, the Bulgarian people have been embodying in real, creative deeds the ideas and principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Socialist Bulgaria relies broadly on fruitful cooperation and close collaboration with the peoples of the socialist community, and above all with the party and motherland of Lenin, with the fraternal Soviet people. This same objective will also be served by the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation which you and I will sign today, Comrade Gorbachev.

Bulgarian Communists and all the working people of our country rejoice at the successes of the CPSU and Soviet people in the improvement of developed socialism. The tremendous political, ideological, and organizational activity of the CPSU Central Committee is wholly dedicated to the further all-around progress of the Soviet Union and to peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

Once again, I express from the bottom of my heart gratitude for the high award and I want to assure you, dear comrades, and through you all Soviet brothers and sisters, that the BCP, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and all Bulgarian people will always stand shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle for the cause of socialism, and for the triumph of peace and social progress throughout the world.

Thank you!

Leaders at Agreement Signing

PM101015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Soviet-Bulgarian Document Signed"]

[Text] In the Kremlin 7 June, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, signed the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period through the year 2000.

Present at the signing were:

For the Soviet side -- Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Yu.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, and K.V. Rusakov; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials;

For the Bulgarian side -- C. Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; G. Karmamanev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and officials.

Zhivkov Departs 7 June

PM101019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, departed Moscow for home 7 June.

He was on a friendly working visit in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, T. Zhivkov was seen off by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov; and other officials.

Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulex and DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong were also among the sendoff party.

The state flags of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were flying at the airport.

GRISHIN RECEIVES SOFIA PARTY DELEGATION

OW070405 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2240 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Test] On 6 June, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin received a delegation of the Sofia City BCP Committee headed by Comrade Rashkov, secretary of the city BCP committee. A warm and friendly conversation took place.

OLAH-LED HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT

LD072041 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- A military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic will make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation will be lead by member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Defence Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Colonel General Istavan Olah.

MULTIPLE-CANDIDATE ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY NOTED

LD090821 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Elections for the National Assembly and local authorities have been held in Hungary. Two or three candidates ran for each deputy post. Electors expressed backing for the policy of the country's leadership. The activity of local councils received high appraisal. During the election campaign, it was noted that in the past 4 years in Hungary, the standard of living has risen and industrial and agricultural production has increased.

CPCZ APPROVAL OF HUSAK USSR VISIT NOTED

PM071050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Total Approval"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Jun -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has totally approved the results of the official friendly visit paid to the USSR by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, a statement released here yesterday emphasizes. The document notes with satisfaction the complete unity of the views of the CPCZ and CPSU on the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and expresses a desire to continue to strengthen and expand the cooperation and alliance of the two fraternal parties, peoples, and countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stresses the exceptional importance of the program for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR through the year 2000 signed in Moscow. Its consistent implementation, the document notes, is of fundamental significance for the further development of Czechoslovakia's national economy, the acceleration of its intensification, and the enhancement of its technical and economic standards. The pooling of the production, scientific, and technical potential of the USSR and the CSSR and of the other CEMA member-countries will contribute to their successful socioeconomic development.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also noted the significance of the complete unity of views between the USSR and the CSSR on the contemporary international situation and expressed support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives.

POLISH YOUTH GROUP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM071043 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 3

[A. Urban report: "Guests of the Komsomol"]

[Text] A delegation of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] Main Board, headed by Krzysztof Janik, first deputy chairman of the ZSMP Main Board, has visited Moscow at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The delegation acquainted itself with the experience of Komsomol work in the ideological and political education of young people, in the molding of their Marxist-Leninist world outlook, and in the class tempering of young men and women. During meetings and talks, the Polish comrades were briefed on the work of Komsomol committees for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Strengthening the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and on preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The delegation visited a number of Komsomol organizations in Moscow City and Oblast. Talks were held at Komsomol Central Committee departments and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom and Obkom. Komsomol Central Committee Secretaries V. Andrianov and V. Shaplyko met with the Polish comrades.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AGCA TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

Bulgaria Accused of Threats

LD081708 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 8 Jun 85

["Dirty Provocation of the CIA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Rome June 8 TASS -- The whole world is witnessing the provocative attempts of Western secret services to charge socialist countries with some non-existent "complicity" in the attempt on the life of the pope of Rome in May 1981 tumbling down like a house of cards. Conflicting and wavering testimony at the trial of the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca makes ever more evident for every unbiased observer that the so-called "Bulgarian case" is obviously trumped up, that it is nothing but a gross political act of subversion against socialist countries.

In the course of interrogation lasting for many hours Agca makes one absurd statement after another. First he mumbles some nonsense resembling the ravings of a madman and shocks the audience by announcing that he is Jesus Christ and forecasting the coming end of the world, then, after the appropriate conditioning outside the courtroom, the way it happened on June 6, for example, he all of a sudden acquired the "clarity of thinking" and obediently repeats the ungrounded, slanderous and malicious accusations against Bulgaria and the Soviet Union put into his head by the U.S. and Italian secret services.

Judging by all appearances, yesterday Western secret services gave Agca a day off and did not trouble him much with their attention, for he made them so very happy with his statements the day before. Left to his own devices, Agca returned to his habitual mode of behaviour. He broke off abruptly and refused to answer more questions. Posing before TV cameras, he said in broken Italian that he had received a letter of the attorney general of Sofia in which the Bulgarian state threatened him with capital punishment. This statement bewildered not only the judges, but also the seasoned Western journalists who seemed to have got accustomed to Agca's revelations. According to those present in the courtroom, not a day passes at the trial without Agca assuming a new role and making another scandalous statement.

"The letter of the attorney general" is nothing but another invention of Agca produced by his diseased imagination, Aleksandur Dospevski, a Bulgarian lawyer, told TASS. I exclude any possibility of any such document being sent to him, he said.

When the audience got tried of the incoherent mumbling of Agca, the judge had to announce a two-hour break. The first thing he did after the break was to ask Agca how he felt. He answered cheerfully that with clear conscience he confirmed everything and that Bulgaria was guilty. His words were met with wholesome laughter: It was clear to everyone that during the break Agca had been brainwashed and in the courtroom he echoed other people. And still, the behind-the-stage brainwashing proved to be not too vigorous. Soon Agca again began to hold forth in a confused manner about some abstract ideas and finally announced once again that he was Jesus Christ.

"Two, three or even four times the trial of the Bulgarian citizens charged with organizing the attempt on the life of the Roman pontiff was on the verge of a collapse", L'UNITA writes. "The case based on the results of the three-year-long investigation proved to be hollow, foolish and senseless, based on a conglomeration of conflicting allegations". The newspaper points out that after yet another absurdity uttered by Agca foreign journalists present at the trial, including Turkish ones, put aside their notebooks and tape-recorders and demanded indignantly that the judges send Agca to a lunatic asylum and that they should rather find out who manipulated this puppet.

It does not take an investigator or a judge to understand who is behind the terrorist. It is those who started this shameful farce of a trial, those who oppose a political dialogue between the East and the West, i.e. the more reactionary circles of the U.S. and other Western countries. They needed this dirty and ill-intended affair for slandering the world of socialism and to further worsen the international situation.

Kalygin on Agca Testimony

LD082025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 June 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Another farce has been played out at the court trial in Rome. The Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, who previously asserted that he was Jesus Christ, now alleges that he was enticed into a socialist conspiracy. With the same levity with which this mentally unbalanced person discussed the approaching end of the world, he spoke of some mysterious camp where he allegedly was trained by instructors from the socialist countries. The latest raving fabrications by this newly revealed Jesus are worth no more than his previous inventions. The reactions of the bourgeois press to Agca's new testimonies, however, put on one's guard. Only yesterday, the Western newspapers considered him to be irresponsible and acknowledged that all his evidence his contradictory. Today, however, as if having forgotten about all this, the right-wing rags ecstatically repeat the criminal's insinuations.

The trial in Rome has already been under way for almost 2 weeks. The Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov has been accused of being involved in the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The sole ground for this was Agca's evidence. The very first court sitting, however, demonstrated what this chief witness for the prosecution is, how unbridled his sick imagination is, how impetuous his inventions. The trial clearly began to deviate from the line laid down by the U.S. and NATO special services. Instead of the so-called Bulgarian connection, a clear connection came to light between the crime at St Peter's Square and the Turkish ultraright-wing grouping, the Gray Wolves.

Now, with the aid of fresh slanderous sensations, the organizers of this judicial farce once again want to cast suspicion on Bulgaria and the other socialist states. Agca's statement about the participation of the countries of socialism in international terrorism was clearly learned from a CIA crib. The U.S. special services are clearly trying to use such a ruse to divert public attention from their own terrorist activities against Nicaragua and other independent states. This base undertaking is also needed in order to even further poison the international situation, and to damage cooperation between the USSR and Italy, which received fresh stimulus as a result of the successful visit to our country by the Italian head of government, Craxi. The enemies of relaxation of tension balk at nothing for the sake of their shameful goals, even the services of a hired killer and provacateur.

Defense Committee Meets

LD071122 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- A meeting of the Soviet National Committee in Defence of Sergey Antonov has been held in Moscow. The speakers pointed out that Soviet people give most energetic support to the committee's activities.

Upholding human and civic rights recognized by the international community, the rights which are being trampled in the Antonov case, and showing humaneness and solidarity with the Bulgarian citizens who are being falsely charged at the trial in Rome, the Soviet public firmly condemns the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign which has been launched in the West around the "Antonov case" and is demanding an end to the prosecution of Antonov and his fellow countrymen, immediate and unconditional release of Antonov, full rehabilitation and restoration of the good name of the Bulgarian citizens who have been arraigned for trial in the frame-up "case".

The committee has decided to coordinate efforts in defence of Antonov with the actions of numerous similar organizations abroad which struggle for the release of the Bulgarian citizen and for the final exposure of the ideological sabotage organized by world imperialism against socialism.

ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN ON INTEREST IN TRADE TIES

LD071933 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- Growing interest in broader trade and economic links with the Soviet Union is being witnessed in Italy's business circles, a TASS correspondent has been told by Joe Batta Clavarino, president of Ansaldo, a big Italian industrial amalgamation which specializes in energy-generating and electrotechnical machinebuilding. He stayed in Moscow in connection with the holding here of a symposium where Ansaldo specialists delivered reports on the use of automation and robots in arc welding.

Welding equipment is one of the traditional spheres of cooperation between Ansaldo and Soviet organisations. The amalgamation supplied the USSR with welding equipmnet, specifically for the "Atommash" plants in Volgodonsk and the "Izhory Plant" in Leningrad. Electric drives, crane equipment and D.C. motors are other major articles of export to the Soviet Union, which amounts to the annual 100 million dollars, on the average.

Ansaldo purchases in the USSR induction motors.

During his stay in Moscow Joe Batta Clavarino met with top officials of the Ministries of the Electrotechnical Industry, Energy Generating Machinebuilding, Power Engineering and Electrification and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Discussed in the course of the negotiations was a number of new projects of bilateral cooperation in such spheres as energy generating and electro-technical machine-building, robot-building, urban electric transport, electrification of railway transport. Ansaldo is to participate in reconstruction of a number of Soviet enterprises.

GRIGORYEV VIEWS FRG PARTICIPATION IN 'STAR WARS'

LD071822 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The Bonn officials are trying to reduce to nothing the doubts if the FRG should take part in the preparation of the Reagan programmes of "star wars".

Chancellor Helmut Kohl who declares in favour of those programmes has the unqualified support of such representatives of the rightwing circles as chairman of the parliamentary group of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] Alfred Dregger, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner and, certainly, Bavaria's Prime Minister, Chairman of the CSU Franz Josef Strauss. The weekly DER SPIEGEL notes that Kohl realizes the fact that the question of the participation in the U.S. programme might split West European allies in NATO. France refuses to take part in it and Norway assumed the same stand. But Kohl and his closest associates in the CDU are prepared to embark upon that venture.

DER SPEIGEL was on the verge of proclaiming what was said out loud by the French President Francois Mitterrand: That the temptation presented for the FRG by the participation in the implementation of Reagan's plans is explained by the possibility for the FRG to sidestep the bans that are the consequence of the Second World War. And, as is known, these bans now apply only to nuclear weapons, since the recent decrees of the Western European Union permitted Bonn to produce missiles, strategic bombers, warships and other up-to-date military equipement.

The world press almost unanimously assessed the stand of the FRG with regard to "star wars" as the repayment of Reagan's participation in the sacrilegious ceremony of laying wreaths at the graves of SS men in Bitburg. Bonn has become harnessed ever more securely to Washington's aggressive foreign policy course. The parlimentary opposition emphasizes this circumstance above all.

But then, not even Helmut Kohl's government team is unanimously in favour of Reagan's "star wars". The same DER SPIEGEL pointed out that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher "does not like the haste about the matter", that "he is dispirited by the fact that no agreement will be reached in Geneva as long as the Americans insist on their space projects". According to press reports FRG Minister for Science and Technology Heinz Riesenhuber has serious doubts concerning the same problem. But the FRG ruling circles do not heed these sober warnings and persist with the efforts to involve the country in an insane and dangerous undertaking of the Washington administration.

PRC'S ZHAO VISITS UK, MEETS WITH THATCHER

LD082022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 June 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Anglo-Chinese Taslks"]

[Text] London, 9 Jun -- The official 7-day visit to Great Britain by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has concluded. He held talks with Prime Minister Thatcher and other members of the British Government and made a tour of the country. In his statements in Britain, the premier of the PRC State Council condemned the nuclear arms race in particular and voiced concern over the danger of militarization of space, criticizing in this connection plans for "star wars." At the same time, his statements on these matters as well as on other aspects of the problem of the struggle for reducing the threat of war, proceeded from the well-known position of the Chinese leadership concerning the alleged equal responsibility of the United States and the Soviet Union for the aggravation of the international situation. For her part, Thatcher confirmed the British position, which had been stated before, on the U.S. military space program, in accordance with which London supports the carrying our of scientific research work within the framework of the White House's notorious Strategic Defense Initiative while, however, opposing its realization without talks with the Soviet Union. During the visit Zhao Ziyang and Margaret Thatcher signed an agreement on economic cooperation for 1986-1990 and on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy between the PRC and Britain.

ANTI-NATO TERRORISTS POSSIBLY CIA FINANCED

LD072016 Moscow International Service in Italian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] In recent months, the press has written of various terrorist actions in Western Europe. Many of these in actions were targeted on NATO offices and military bases. Even in Brussels, where NATO headquarters are located and which until now was considered to be a fairly calm city, 13 terrorist actions were perpetrated, of which 11 were aimed at objectives linked either directly or indirectly with the North Atlantic alliance. Several listeners have asked us to comment on this wave of anti-NATO terrorism in Western Europe. Today the jurist Nikolay Afanasyev replies. He writes:

We wish to point out first and foremost that the order in which the terrorists attacked their objectives has furnished the Western press with a pretext to launch a vile campaign aimed at discrediting the forces of the left and the antimilitaristic organizations, which are blamed for the attacks, and convincing the European and world public that under its very eyes actions are being committed which are aimed at destabilizing the Free World. With the same goal in mind, these criminal actions are attributed to organizations such as Communist Combatant Cells, Direct Action, the Red Army Faction and other extremist formations which claim to belong to the revolutionary left.

In view of this perfectly organized campaign, it is indeed difficult not to believe that all these attacks on NATO are not instigated by the forces of the left.

Yet there are those who are doubtful. Certain newspapers openly ask whether the NATO and U.S. secret services might not be involved. There are a great many factors leading to this conclusion. Is it not indeed odd that bombs exploded and weapons are fired in the military bases of the NATO countries but the terrorists are extremely lucky and succeed in getting away every time? A few soldiers are slightly injured and there is very little material damage. [passage indistinct]

The recent terrorist actions have however been skillfully used by the last NATO Council session, which was openly asked to intensify the struggle against international terrorism. The means indicated were the ever growing involvement of the secret services, an even larger quantity of weapons, total surveillance, and a reduction in democratic rights and freedoms.

These results were immediately picked up by the mass media, which demonstrates once again, with little concealment, that the intention is to lay the blame for terrorism on the peace supporters organizations, on the progressive forces, thus discrediting the very idea of the struggle for disarmament.

This total fabrication, points out the jurist Nikolay Afanasyev, has been skillfully conducted. [passage indistinct]

The ideological platform of the terrorists does not have a single point in common with the Marxist-Leninist theory of revolutionary struggle and national liberation. These combat groups simply serve the purposes of extreme right-wing circles, by discrediting the campaigns of the pacifists against the installation of missiles in Belgium.

Many Western political and public personalities believe, with reason, that these groups were created by the forces of the right and that they are financed by the U.S. CIA and the Belgian secret services. [passage indistinct]

TASS STATEMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI ACTS IN LEBANON

PM101032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] As is known, some time ago, the Government of Israel announced its intention to withdraw its troops from the occupied territory of southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv and a number of Western capitals tried in every way to present things in such a way as through it was almost an act of goodwill on the part of Israel. However, the withdrawal of the aggressor from the lands occupied by it is by no means goodwill. It is its unconditional obligation. Besides, it turns out in reality that Tel Aviv, which was compelled to pull out its troops from some areas of Lebanon, had no intention to withdraw from the entire Lebanese occupied territory. Israel aims to actually preserve its control over a sizeable part of the territory of Lebanon under the pretext of creating some "security zone" in the south of Lebanon where the Israeli-funded armed units of Lebanese traitors and permanent Israeli "observation posts" will be deployed. Moreover, Tel Aviv stated impudently that it reserved the so-called "right" to stage punitive raids deep into the Lebanese territory.

Resorting to the fraudulent tactics of "going away and at the same time staying here", Israel again appears before the whole world as an aggressor which grossly violates the norms of the international law and ignores the UN resolutions that bind it to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to pull out its troops from that country fully and unconditionally.

The Soviet Union strongly denounces the actions of Israel and firmly supports the demands of the Lebanese people and their government for the immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the whole of the Lebanese territory. An end should be put to Israel's aggression against Lebanon and its interference in the internal affairs of that country.

KIDNAPPING OF FINNISH UN SOLDIERS NOTED

LD091249 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 9 Jun 85

["An Undisguised Act of Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes: Units of the puppet "South Lebanon Army" are continuing to hold a group of Finnish servicemen from the U.N. Interim Force, who were seized Friday for the purpose of blackmail and, it is claimed, a swap for a group of traitors arrested for their crimes against the Lebanese people during Israeli occupation. The chieftain of the puppet "army", Lahad, said bluntly that he is not going to free the abducted Finnish servicemen in any near future.

As is known, Lahad's "army" has been raised and trained with Israeli money. It is fully subordinate to Tel Aviv and consists of cut throats and renegades who have betrayed the interests of their own people. It is not by chance that Lebanese patriots over recent months have been dealing blows not only to Israeli occupation troops but also to their henchmen doing "dirty work" for their Zionist taskmasters. Israelis, to be certain, have sometimes done this "dirty work" also themselves, after changing into the uniforms of Lahad's men.

When the Israeli aggressor Army had to embark on a troop pullout from captured Lebanese territory under the blows of Lebanese patriots, desertion from Lahad's army, according to Lebanese press reports, increased. Many of his thugs, fearing retribution for their crimes, preferred saving their lives to continuing to draw hand-outs from Tel Aviv. Things worsened even further for Lahad's "army" when Israel completed the withdrawal of a larger part of its troops from south Lebanon. It was at that moment that the traitor's chieftain resorted to the act of terror. By having kidnapped U.N. servicemen, the Lebanese press believes, he evidently hopes to enter talks with representatives of the international organization. That would, in Lahad's opinion, mean an actual recognition of his gangs as "legal".

There is no doubt that it is Tel Aviv that stands behind the actions of the Lebanese traitors and collaborationists, which bears out anew the commonly-known fact that Israel's ruling quarters have institutionalized terrorism as their state policy and engage in all sorts of acts of terrorism outside Israel both through their own Mossad intelligence service and with the help of mercenaries. Besides, Israel obviously does not like the presence of the U.N. Interim Force in south Lebanon, which has restrained its criminal activities in the framework of large-scale punitive operations against Lebanese patriots and the civilian population.

Efforts are currently under way, involving U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, to secure an early release of the Finnish servicemen. International public opinion strongly condemns the act of terror perpetrated by the Lebanese people's traitors and holds also Israel's Zionist leadership responsible for it.

U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' ON PALESTINE QUESTION

LD071116 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 7 TASS -- The United States does not support the idea of founding an independent Palestinian state and cannot support such an interpretation of self-determination for the Palestinians, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has said here. This candid remark comes as an official confirmation of the obstructionist stand of Washington whose Middle East policy has been based for a long time on the flouting of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination.

In November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on the partition of Palestine and providing for the establishment of two sovereign states on that territory -- an Arab Palestinian state and Israel. The United States was among the countries to vote in favor of that resolution. The mentioned remark by an official American spokesman comes as another example of the U.S. Administration's disregard for the international commitments it has undertaken. Touching on the idea of founding a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs of Jordan, now on a visit in Washington, has said that the agreement between Jordan and Palestinians means that there will be no independent Palestinian state.

Tunis June 7 TASS -- Abu Iyad, one of the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has denied a statement made by the minister of foreign affaris of Jordan in Washington to the effect that the PLO allegedly renounced the idea of establishing an independent Palestinian state. To make the process conform to the decisions of the National Council of Palestine an independent state should be established first and then a confederation will follow, he has said.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'FAILURE' IN LEBANON

PM071323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Ivanov article: "The Failure of the Adventure in Lebanon"]

[Text] There is an Arab proverb: The ass went off to get itself some horns but came back with its ears torn off. The closest Russian equivalent to this would be the expression: He went off for some wool and came back shorn. The results of Israel's 3 years of aggression in Lebanon can be described in precisely those terms.

The Israeli troops are retreating in the face of blows struck by the Lebanese patriotic forces. In Tel Aviv they are even saying that they will be leaving the occupied territory in June. Israeli leaders now want to get out of Lebanon as quickly as possible, without, however, creating the impression that their soldiers are simply fleeing.

The prevailing mood in the Israeli capital 3 years ago was different. In planning the Lebanon adventure, dubbed "Peace for Galilee" so as to dupe the public, Tel Aviv was clearly hoping for an easy victory and large dividends. The plan was to finish off the Palestine resistance movement and thereby take the resolution of the Palestinian question off the agenda. At the same time the aggressor hoped to remove Lebanon, as had been the case with Egypt, from the pan-Arab front fighting against Israeli aggression by imposing conditions on it which would make the country dependent on Israel and isolate it in the Arab world.

No easy victory came to pass, however, for the aggression gave rise to resistance on the part of the whole people and a heroic struggle against the occupiers. The planned blitzkrieg operation code-named "Peace for Galilee" turned into a protracted and ignominious war waged against civilians, a war whose chronicle has recorded the savage siege of Beirut, the bloody massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, the mass evacuation of people from villages, the destruction of their homes, and other collective measures of terror and repression.

Tel Aviv has been able to act so cynically and blatantly only because of comprehensive backing from the United States, which provided Israel with all that it needed for aggression -- from the latest patterns of weapons to diplomatic protection. When Israel imposed on Lebanon the shackling peace agreement of 17 May 1983, which in effect gave it the right to dictate to Lebanon's leadership a pro-Israeli course at variance with the country's national interests, Washington's active support was of no small significance to Tel Aviv. When, however, the Lebanese national and patriotic forces resolutely opposed this inequitable agreement the United States, together with Israel, resorted to overt strong-arm pressure -- to the point of direct military intervention -- to force the Lebanese to capitulate.

However, both Tel Aviv and Washington clearly underestimated the Arab peoples' capacity for struggle and sacrifice and their patriotism, moral strength, and desire for freedom and independence. Lebanon, assisted by Syria, rejected the shackling treaty. The resistance to the Israeli interventionists and their American allies became widespread and began to assume the character of a guerrilla war. The Lebanese Government, backed by the country's patriotic circles and by Syria and other Arab countries, annulled the 17 May 1983 agreement, and the military contingents of the United States and its NATO partners were forced to leave Beirut.

The aggression in Lebanon and the direct involvement of the U.S. Armed Forces in military operations against Lebanese patriots finally exposed the true complexion of Washington's policy in the region. It is not fortuitous that the U.S. Administration's actions in Lebanon have been condemned even by those regimes in the Arab world which are closest to Washington. Since the failures in Lebanon the Reagan administration has in effect been quite unable to stabilize its position in the Near East, as has been shown by the recent visits to the region by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and his assistant, R. Murphy. The representatives of Arab states now have a better appreciation of the fact, the Baghdad newspaper AL-'IRAQ writes, that "notwithstanding all its official statements, the United States is seeking to prolong the Arab-Israeli conflict and maintain tension in the region in order to safeguard its own imperialist interests."

The Israeli aggression has, at a very tentative estimate, resulted in 20,000 Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian dead, 30,000 wounded, and thousands of people rendered homeless -- that is the price which the Arab peoples have had to pay for the U.S.-Israeli operations in Lebanon. If however, you take account of all the losses suffered by Lebanon since the Israeli-inspired civil war, that is to say, over the past 10 years, then the toll becomes truly horrifying -- 100,000 killed, 400,000 wounded, and damage to the tune of $20 billion.

This is only the tip of the iceberg of misfortunes and suffering which Israeli aggression has brought to Lebanese soil. Tel Aviv is not letting up on its efforts to aggravate the contradictions within Lebanese society and foment internecine clashes and religious disputes and confrontations. The coordination of efforts between the aggressor and Washington is again evident. Noting in this regard that the U.S. emissaries' arrival in the Near East coincided with the latest aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, the Beirut weekly SABAH AL-KHAYR wrote in May: "The U.S. Administration is interested in causing the situation in the country to explode, thereby paying back the patriotic forces for the defeats it has suffered; the breaking of the 17 May 1983 agreement imposed by Washington and the expulsion of its marines from Beirut."

The outcome of the events in Lebanon makes it absolutely clear that joint U.S.-Israeli pressure on the Arabs will not bring the desired results when it is opposed by the firm will, determination, and steadfastness of Arab patriots who believe in their rightful cause. The Arabs are convinced that they can successfully oppose the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and repudiate capitulatory agreements by relying on the assistance and support of their friends and acting in a principled and united way.

U.S. attempts to impose a U.S.-style peace" on the Near East -- the experience of Lebanon is eloquent evidence for this -- delay rather than advance the prospects for a durable peace in the region. Only through the collective efforts of all interested parties including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, can an all-embracing, truly just, and really durable settlement be elaborated.

GAO REPORT ON U.S. LEBANON SHELLING CRITICIZED

PM100904 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Kapralov "Telegram With Comment": 'Satisfied' With Their Piracy"]

[Text] A report has been compiled by the U.S. Congress General Accounting Office (GAO) which gives an assessment of..."the accuracy and effectiveness of the bombardment" of Lebanese territory by ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet based in the Mediterranean.

With monstrous cynicism the authors of the report note that the "bombardment," including the shelling of Beirut and its environs by the heavy guns of the battleship New Jersey in the fall of 1983, was "successful."

Let us remember that the 1.5-ton shells fired at Lebanon by the New Jersey left craters as deep as a multistory apartment building and as wide as half a soccer field. The While House claims that fire was directed only at "terrorists." Even the modern computers installed on the battleship, however, could scarcely protect those who were in the target area from the ultrapowerful blast of the shells, could they? Of course not. So schools and hospitals were destroyed and women and children killed.

The Lebanese were also fired on by other American ships -- cruisers, destroyers, and frigates. "Not since the Vietnam war," THE WASHINGTON POST acknowledged, "has naval artillery been used" with such ferocity.

The GAO report shows that the Pentagon used Lebanon as a testing ground for new armaments. More than 100 kinds of new U.S. weapons were tested by Israel and the United States in Lebanon; not on dummies, but on living people. In response to the GAO report the U.S. Department of the Navy has, in particular, drawn up a multimillion dollar program to modernize naval artillery in the light of the lessons learned in Lebanon.

The ominous meaning of the words of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz -- "We are not finished with Lebanon" -- now become even clearer. The inglorious end to Washington's Lebanese adventure has taught the initiators of the policy of global terrorism nothing. They dream of new Vietnams, Lebanons, and Grenadas.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ISRAELI KRYTRON SCANDAL

PM071500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Belyakov "International Notes": "Bomb For Export"]

[Text] People in Washington are trying to "put the brakes on" the latest scandal linked with total patronage of the Israeli aggressors. It has become known that in 1980-1982 Israel "secretly" exported from the United States 800 krytrons -- electronic devices which, as THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "are one of the most valuable components of the trigger mechanism of atom bombs."

U.S. officials, however, have begun to claim that this was done without the government's knowledge. In order to appear more convincing, the authorities have even arrested businessman R. Smith, who has been charged with illegally exporting krytrons to Israel.

A convenient story, of course, but it is nothing more than that. After all, according to U.S. press reports, the krytrons, a strictly licensed export item, are manufactured by a single firm in Houston. Thus it is not complicated to trace their export.

Be that as it may, the report of the delivery of these electronic devices to Israel is just one more fact in a long chain of evidence: the nuclear appetite of Tel Aviv, which is following an aggressive anti-Arab policy, is growing.

Construction work on an atomic reactor started back in the fifties at Dimona, in southren Israel. It was commissioned in 1963.

At approximately the same time, enriched uranium started "disappearing" from the Pennsylvania warehouses of the U.S. Nimek Corporation, which has ties with Israel. Once again, "without the knowledge" of the U.S. Government. It is suspected that this was the uranium which provided the initial raw material for the Dimona atomic reactor. Subsequently, as the foreign press has repeatedly reported, Israel has received enriched uranium from South Africa, with which it cooperates closely in the nuclear research sphere.

By the mid-seventies Western experts expressed the opinion that Israel had developed a nuclear potential. This opinion was reinforced 22 September 1979, when the U.S. reconnaissance satellite Vela registered the flash that normally accompanies a nuclear explosion above the south Atlantic, in the region of Prince Edward Island. At that time the U.S. special services informed the National Security Council that, in their opinion, "South Africa and Israel have exploded a 2-3 kiloton tactical nuclear device." But official Washington stubbornly insisted that a meteorite was supposedly "to blame" for the flash.

It has to be said that Israel's government does not confirm the existence of its own nuclear potential. But neither does it deny the reports of it. Meanwhile, Israel is refusing to sign the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and does not consent to international inspections of its nuclear installations.

All this generates growing alarm not only in the Arab world, but also far beyond its borders. After all, a nuclear potential may be in the hands of rulers following a policy of brigandate toward their neighbors. Who can guarantee that during the next aggression against the Arabs the Israeli military will not launch an atom bomb?

People in Washington are now feigning "indignation" at the deception by its strategic partner. All this, however, is nothing but a clumsy attempt to "put a brave face" on a sorry business. No verbal maneuvering can hide the fact that, by indulging the nuclear ambitions of Tel Aviv "hawks," the United States bears an extremely grave responsibility before the international community.

U.S. JETS FOR BAHRAIN SHOW MILITARY AID USE

LD071842 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jun 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that the U.S. Administration intends to hand over to Bahrain six Phantom jet fighters, for which Bahrain will pay about $100 million. UPI said that this intention contradicts the declaration Washington made at the beginning of the year banning the sale of arms to the Middle Eastern countries. Naturally this ban did not apply to Israel, but certain moderate Arab states were not allowed to purchase U.S. arms.

Why then this exception to Bahrain? The reason, as UPI put it, is because Bahrain allows the U.S. warships to enter its ports; namely, the ships of the U.S. fleet which have gathered in the Gulf region and which are on full alert for military operations in that region. Therefore the United States is not helping Bahrain to consolidate its air defense system with Phantoms, it just wants to pay the price for its military services.

There is another example of the objective behind the U.S. military assistance to the Arab countries -- namely, that Washington is now forcibly pushing Jordan to recognize Israel and to open separate talks with it. In return for this Washington promises Jordan that it will comply with its old and repeated request to purchase air defense systems. It must be noted that the United States refuses to meet Kuwait's demands and even those of Saudi Arabia because they do not approve of the policy of separate talks.

As for U.S. economic aid to the Arabs, its aim was impudently stated by U.S. Vice President George Bush, when he said that every dollar given to the Arab countries in form of economic assistance or even in food supply form must yield the biggest profit -- naturally not for the country which is receiving this aid, but for the United States. Even such aid, if one can call it that, is only given to the Arab countries whose policy suits Washington (in one form or another?).

ARAB LEAGUE PASSES RESOLUTION ON BEIRUT CAMPS

LD100930 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis June 10 TASS -- The emergency meeting of the League of Arab Sates, which closed here on Sunday, passed a resolution on normalising the situation around the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The course of implementation of that resolution and other issues included into the agenda of the current session will be examined at the next meeting of the Council of League of Arab States scheduled for late June.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM100831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation From Tanzania"]

[Text] A delegation from the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] headed by D. Semkiva, member of the CCM National Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 21 May through 2 June.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department and International Department the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences. The Tanzanian guests visited the Georgian SSR, where they were received at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and visited a number of the republic's agricultural enterprises. The Tanzanian party workers were familiarized with the CPSU's agararian policy at various historical stages and with the principles of party leadership of the economy.

The delegation members assessed highly the results of the fulfillement of Lenin's cooperatives plan in the USSR and noted the great importance of the CPSU'S experience in this field for the CCM.

NICARAGUA PROPOSES DMZ ON COSTA RICAN BORDER

LD081149 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 8 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government proposed a demilitarized or neutral zone on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. The revolutionary government reiterated in a statement released in Managua its readiness to seek a political settlement of the situation in that region, dramatically aggravated through the fault of the United States.

It was reported earlier that hirelings of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had recently provoked an armed attack on a Costa Rican patrol, which led to a buildup of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria and to the expansion of U.S. military presence in the zone bordering on Nicaragua.

ORTEGA CONDEMNS SENATE VOTE ON FUNDS FOR CONTRAS

LD071455 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 7 TASS -- The approval by the U.S. Senate of the allocation of 38 million dollars for support to the anti-Sandinist CIA mercenaries is a gross and disrespectful act not only towards the Nicaraguan people but also towards the whole of Latin America, and also the American people who in their majority disagree with the militaristic, aggressive policy conducted by the Reagan administration. This was stated here by President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega. The vote in the Senate, he stressed, shows that finally prevailing in the Reagan administration's policy are tendencies of continuation of the criminal course with regard to Nicaragua, the course of continued killings of innocent old men, women and children of Nicaragua.

It should be taken into account, said Daniel Ortega, that the vote in the Senate took place on the eve of a regular conference of the Contadora Group at the level of foreign ministers which is due to open in Panama City in a few days. U.S. legislators insolently challenge that important event in the life of Central America and thereby hamper a peace political settlement of the regional crisis. Professing the striving for peace in Central America, the United States is in fact intensifying support of the counter-revolutionary groupings and spurring them to continuation of terrorism. The U.S. Senate voted for war, for terrorism, against peace. The U.S. President is leading things to direct military intervention in Nicaragua and, consequently to deaths of American troops. There is every indication, said Daniel Ortega, that lives of Americans have no value for the U.S. President.

In case of the U.S. aggression, stressed Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan people will heroically stand on guard of the revolutionary gains and independence of their homeland.

MANUAL APPROACH IN SOYUZ T-13 DOCKING SALYUT-7

LD081752 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Today, on June 8, 1985, at 12:50 Moscow time, the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship docked with the orbital station "Salyut-7". After checking the sealing of the docking compartment, Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh passed to the compartment of the station.

During the two days of the autonomous flight of "Soyuz T-13", several corrections of the trajectory of the movement were made as a result of which the spaceship approached "Salyut-7" to a free-set distance. The crew performed further approach with the help of manual control, using distance-determining instruments and an on-board computer complex.

When approaching the orbital station, the cosmonauts examined the aerial, solar batteries and other outside elements of the structure. Coming close to the station, they carried out the needed manoeuvres and then performed the docking. The prompt actions of the crew ensured the performance of the approach, junction and docking strictly by the calculated time. In accordance with the flight program, the crew are examining the state of the on-board system and the equipment of the station. Comrades Dzhanibekov and Savinykh feel well.

COSMOS-1657 SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED 8 JUNE

LD080851 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union Friday launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series to explore the natural resources of the earth in the interests of different sectors of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

"Cosmos-1657" was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes,
maximum distance from the earth -- 313 kilometers,
minimum distance -- 195 kilometers,
inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.
The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally.

VEGA-1 DESCENT MODULE TO LAND ON VENUS

LD090736 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A descent module separated today from the Soviet interplanetary station "Vega-1" to explore Venus. After covering about 500,000 km the module is to land on the planet next Tuesday. For the first time ever, a balloon probe will hover over Venus. It will be used to obtain fresh data on the chemical composition of its atmosphere, the density of the cloud layer, and wind velocity. The other instruments will study the surface of Venus.

The station itself will continue its flight uninterrupted to Halley's Comet.

ORGARKOV PUBLISHES NEW BOOK, FAVORABLY REVIEWED

LD092313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1824 GMT 9 Jun 85

["Marshal Ogarkov Is Back" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- "History Teaches Us Vigilance" is the title of a new book by Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov. Foreign observers in Moscow regard the book as an event of considerable significance. In September last year the Soviet Government relieved him of his post of the first deputy minister of defense and the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces so as to enable him "to take up a new post." Although the nature of his new post has never been announced, it is claimed that Ogarkov was made supreme commander of the USSR forces in central Europe.

In the meantime, Marshal Ogarkov attended the USSR Supreme Soviet session as a deputy, was seen at Marshal Ustinov's funeral last December and was noticed among a group of generals and marshals received by the head of the GDR state and party, Erich Honecker. The West described him as a "strong personality" among the Soviet Army top leaders and his departure from the number two position was interpreted as a desire by the then Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, to replace Yuriy Andropov's hard line policy in relations with the United States with a more flexible one in order to bring about a resumption of a dialogue on arms limitations.

In all Western analyses, Marshal Ogarkov was described as a "firm opponent" of any relaxation in relations with the United States. In his categorical and firm view, there was "no room for a diplomatic compromise with Washington" as regards the end of the arms race. All these arguments can be found in his public statements and particularly in his book "Always Ready To Defend the Fatherland," published in February 1982. The book's fundamental message is that the Soviet Union "must be prepared for an active defense," in other words, that its most significant goals "cannot be realized without a stable central leadership of the country and its armed forces."

As the then first deputy defense minister, he called for the Soviet economy to be modernized, particularly heavy industry, since, in his view, the present level of development is not adequate enough to solve "major technical problems" and to make it possible for new types of weapons, including those necessary for "a devastating counterattack in any situation and under any conditions" to be developed in a short period of time.

In that book Ogarkov proposes that political propaganda explain "what must be done to defeat a mighty and technically highly equipped enemy in any situation," and warns of the possible dangers of any delay in developing new weapons. He also advocates a "coordinated mobilization of the military force and overall national economy."

Together with Marshal Ustinov, Marshal Ogarkov was the ideological creator and architect of the Soviet "countermeasures" against the U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. In other words, he advocated the deployment of the first complex of the tactical-operative missiles on the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. It has, however, remained a mystery to what extent the policy of countermeasures collided with the strategy of "good will" towards the United States initiated by Konstantin Chernenko, who also proposed the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the two superpowers.

At the moment foreign observers in Moscow, particularly the Western ones, are examining these historical facts in order to determine to what extent the book represents "Marshal Ogarkov's return to the Soviet political scene". The fact that his second book has been published at all and that the publisher is again the USSR Defense Ministry confirms the theory of his return. However, the strongest argument is the fact that the book has received a most commendable review which emphasizes Marshal Ogarkov's view that "there are ways to overcome new threats of war which are looming over mankind" but also his old thesis that the USSR will fight successfully for peace only by "strengthening its economic and military potential" and those of its allies. According to his view -- given priority in the review -- "out of American anti-Sovietism and anticommunism an extremely malicious adventurous policy of the White House is being born which seems to be its only course".

In his latest book the Soviet marshal also analyzes the military doctrines of the "antagonistic political systems", i.e. of the USSR and the United States, in other words of the East and West. On the basis of this analysis he makes a conclusion about "the White House's imperialist plans", which, for him, are the "reality" to be fought against by "increasing economic and defense potentials of all peace-loving countries", particularly of the Soviet Union and its allies.

URALS DISTRICT MILITARY COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM040950 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 May carries in its Second Edition on page one a 150-word report by Lieutenant Colonel V. Engavatov entitled "Front-Rankers in Socialist Competition." The report decribes a meeting of socialist competition winners held at the military council of the Red Banner Urals Military District, and identifies Colonel General N. Grachev as commander of the district.

CENTRAL ASIAN MD POLITICAL DIRECTORATE OFFICER

PM061502 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 June carries in its Second Edition on page 2 under the title "Show the Result," a 2,000-word article by Major General A. Larin which identifies him as "first deputy chief of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District Political Directorate."